

# *Social Security Bulletin*



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**Foreign Social Security Programs in 1958**

**Railroad Workers With Employment Covered by  
the Social Security Act**

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# Social Security in Review

**F**EWER persons were on the public assistance rolls in August than in July, chiefly because of a fairly sizable decrease in the number of persons aided under the general assistance program. Recipients of aid under the five programs numbered 6.6 million—about 62,000 fewer than in July. The drop of 74,000 in the number of persons receiving general assistance was substantially greater than the decrease in either June or July but was smaller than that in May. The current decline began in April with only a slight drop in the number of recipients. In old-age assistance the number of recipients continued to decline; two-thirds of the States reported decreases.

The upward movement in the number of recipients of aid to dependent children, which began in August 1957, continued with a relatively small rise of 12,100. Increases for June and July were also relatively small, but in 1958, for the first time in 9 years, the number of recipients failed to decline in at least one of the summer months. The caseloads in the programs of aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled also continued to grow; 200 more blind persons and 2,200 more disabled persons received assistance in August than in July.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, declined by \$72,000 in August to a total of \$283.1 million. The decrease resulted almost entirely from a drop in the general assistance program of \$1,448,000, or 5.9 percent, exclusive of vendor payments for medical care. Aid to the blind, with a very small decrease, was the only

other program to show a reduction in total payments. The largest increase, \$718,700 or 0.5 percent, occurred in old-age assistance.

Average payments for the four special types of public assistance changed little for the country as a whole, although a few States reported substantial changes in one or more programs. In Virginia the average payment declined \$1.80 in old-age assistance and \$1.46 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled when the State agency changed from prepayment for the costs of medical care in nursing homes to a postpayment method. Only the portion of payments that went for maintenance of recipients in

nursing homes was reported in August. In the Virgin Islands the application of more liberal policies with respect to payments contributed to the increase in the average payment in each program. Hawaii included extra allowances for school children receiving aid to dependent children in August; the average payment per recipient rose by \$2.39. Most of the noticeable changes in other States resulted from fluctuations in vendor payments for medical care.

The national average payment per general assistance case dropped by 43 cents, with a majority of the States reporting decreases. By far the largest State change—an increase of

	August 1958	July 1958	August 1957
<b>Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:</b>			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands) .....	12,132	12,012	10,678
Amount (in millions) .....	\$678	\$667	\$577
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$66.04	\$65.87	\$64.22
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$75.14	\$74.57	\$69.52
<b>Public assistance:</b>			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance .....	2,456	2,459	2,498
Aid to dependent children (total) .....	2,750	2,738	2,399
Aid to the blind .....	109	109	109
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.	318	316	286
General assistance (cases) .....	384	405	291
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance .....	\$61.72	\$61.36	\$59.21
Aid to dependent children (per recipient)...	27.14	27.15	26.10
Aid to the blind .....	66.45	66.66	64.28
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled..	60.35	60.13	59.36
General assistance (per case) .....	60.42	60.85	55.90
<b>Unemployment insurance:</b>			
Initial claims (in thousands) .....	1,251	1,659	842
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)..	2,044	2,234	1,022
Benefits paid (in millions) .....	\$337	\$351	\$121
Average weekly payment for total unemployment .....	\$30.50	\$30.62	\$27.87



\$10.90 per case—occurred in Missouri, where the level of need met was raised from 70 percent to 80 percent of requirements. Massachusetts reported the largest decrease, \$4.66 per case.

● The number of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance beneficiaries continued to increase at a rapid rate during the 12-month period ended August 1958. By the end of August, 12.1 million persons were receiving monthly benefits—more than four times the number receiving benefits in August 1950, when the 1950 amendments were enacted, and about 1.5 million more than the number in August 1957. The overall percentage increase for the past year was almost 14 percent and varied by type of benefit from 104 percent for disability insurance benefits to 4 percent for parent's benefits. For persons receiving widow's or widower's benefits the increase in number was 15 percent; for those receiving old-age benefits, 13 percent; and for those in receipt of wife's or husband's benefits, 12 percent. The number of child beneficiaries and of widowed-mother beneficiaries rose by about 10 percent.

Monthly benefits were being paid at the end of August 1958 at a monthly rate of \$677.7 million—about 11 times the monthly rate of payment in August 1950 and almost 18 percent higher than in August 1957. The increase of \$101.0 million in the month-

ly rate during the past year was due chiefly to the increase in the number of beneficiaries. A contributing factor was the repeal by the 1958 amendments of the "offset" provision applicable to disability insurance benefits and to child's benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of deceased or retired insured workers—whose disability began before age 18. Because of this change, about 23,000 disability insurance benefits that had been reduced by other benefits based on disability were increased to their full rate in August, and about 14,000 disability insurance benefits that had been completely offset were reinstated to a current-payment status. Almost 1,000 child's benefits payable to persons aged 18 or over because of a disability that began before age 18 were also increased.

Monthly benefits were awarded to 190,200 persons in August, about 18,000 more than the number awarded in August 1957 and more than in August of any other year. About half the monthly benefits were awarded to old-age beneficiaries, one-sixth to widowed mothers and to children of deceased or retired workers, and one-tenth to widows, widowers, or parents of deceased workers. About 10,900 disabled workers aged 50–64 were awarded monthly disability insurance benefits that averaged \$85.15—the highest average amount since the be-

ginning of the disability insurance program. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$12.1 million were awarded in August to 62,500 persons.

● Almost 1.3 million workers covered by the State unemployment insurance programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees became newly unemployed in August, as indicated by the number of initial claims. The total was substantially lower (25 percent) than that in the preceding month but almost half again the number in August 1957. Insured unemployment fell less sharply—by 12 percent—to a weekly average of 2.2 million but was 91 percent greater than the August 1957 average. More than 2.0 million unemployed workers drew benefits in an average week—8 percent less than in July but double the average a year earlier. The average check they received for total unemployment was \$30.50, in comparison with \$30.62 in July 1958 and \$27.87 during August 1957. Although total benefits paid under the regular programs dropped 16 percent from the July total to \$255.4 million, they were 110 percent greater than the amount paid in August 1957. An additional \$81.9 million was paid in benefits during August under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act to claimants who had exhausted their benefit rights under the regular programs.

	August 1958	July 1958	August 1957	Calendar year	
				1957	1958
Civilian labor force, <sup>1 2</sup> total (in thousands) .....	70,067	70,473	68,994	67,946	67,530
Employed .....	65,367	65,179	66,385	65,011	64,979
Unemployed .....	4,699	5,294	2,609	2,936	2,551
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) <sup>1 3</sup> .....	\$355.6	\$358.8	\$352.1	\$347.9	\$330.5
Wage and salary disbursements .....	238.4	242.2	240.8	238.1	227.3
Proprietors' income .....	44.1	44.1	43.6	43.0	42.4
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income .....	44.1	44.0	43.8	43.0	40.0
Social insurance and related payments .....	21.1	20.9	16.1	16.0	13.5
Public assistance .....	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
Other .....	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	10.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance .....	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	5.7
Consumer price index, <sup>1 4</sup> all items .....	123.7	123.9	121.0	120.2	116.2
Food .....	120.7	121.7	117.9	115.4	111.7
Medical care .....	145.0	144.6	138.6	138.0	132.6

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census. Beginning with 1957 data, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed ("with a job but not at work") are assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. The change in definitions lowers employment estimates by about 200,000–300,000 a month

for recent years and raises unemployment estimates by almost the same amount.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1956, page 11, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Foreign Social Security Programs in 1958

by DANIEL S. GERIG \*

*The Social Security Administration published its first summary of foreign social security laws in 1940, and a second comprehensive study was issued in 1949. Since that year there has been considerable further expansion in foreign social security programs, as well as many changes in existing programs. A new and completely revised report on the status of the programs as of 1958 has been prepared and will be published in the near future. The following article is a condensation of the introduction to the 1958 report.*

SOCIAL security legislation of some form now exists in almost 80 countries. Surveys made by the Social Security Administration in 1940, 1949, and 1958 show a continuous increase in the number of countries with different types of social security programs. In 1940, 33 countries were listed as having old-age, invalidity, and survivor programs; in 1949, 44 countries; and in 1958, 58 countries. Health and maternity benefits were available in 24 countries in 1940, 36 in 1949, and 59 in 1958. Twenty-one countries were listed as having unemployment insurance and related programs in 1940, 22 in 1949, and 26 in 1958. Seven countries were paying family allowances in 1940, 27 in 1949, and 38 in 1958. In both 1940 and 1949, 57 countries had work-injuries insurance and related programs; by 1958, 77 countries had such programs.<sup>1</sup> The increase results partly from the emergence of new nations and also from slight differences in the definitions used in the reports. No small part is due to the fact, however, that each year additional countries introduce social security measures for the first time.

## Old-Age, Invalidity, and Survivor Programs

The 58 countries that now have old-age, invalidity, and survivor programs include all European and North Amer-

ican countries, all but two countries in South America, and about half of those in Central America and the Middle East. Relatively few systems, in contrast, are found in Asia and Africa.

*Types of program.*—The predominant reliance on social insurance for providing protection against the risks of old-age, invalidity, and death is demonstrated by the fact that about 45 of the countries have programs of a social insurance character. About a fourth of these countries also have supplemental assistance programs providing payments to needy aged persons, invalids, or survivors. Most insurance programs cover all three risks, but in a few countries periodical benefits are not payable for certain of the risks. Thus, Israel and Switzerland provide no general benefit for invalidity. Old-age payments are provided in Ireland on an assistance basis only, although pensions based on insurance are available for disabled persons and survivors. Only lump-sum payments are made to survivors in the Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (in most cases), the Philippines, and Communist China.

Systems of universal pensions under which a pension is available to every resident above a specified age, without conditions as to past contributions or employment, are found in the four Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden and also in Canada and New Zealand. Supplemental assistance payments are also usually available in these countries. There is no general pension provided for survivors,

however, in Denmark or Finland, and Canada and New Zealand provide only assistance for invalids and survivors.

Pensions are provided only on an income- or means-test basis in another small group of countries—Australia, Iceland, and the Union of South Africa. In Ceylon, Iraq, Malaya, and the United Arab Republic, protection against long-term risks is provided by means of publicly operated provident or compulsory savings funds, and only lump-sum payments for old age and death are paid in Nationalist China.

*Coverage.*—The coverage of the universal pension systems usually extends, in principle, to all inhabitants falling within the risk categories concerned. Minimum residence requirements are sometimes specified, however, and certain systems exclude aliens unless they are covered by a reciprocity agreement. Similarly, all residents are potentially eligible for assistance, although those with more than the maximum allowable income or property are disqualified by a means test.

It is under social insurance that coverage problems are most acute, since considerable administrative and financial contact with insured persons is usually necessary for some years before they become eligible. Some groups—agricultural workers, for example—are often much more difficult to bring under insurance than others, such as employees of large industrial and commercial establishments. As a result, there is a tendency in many countries to cover first the groups for whom coverage is easier and to delay it for others.

Some countries cover virtually all residents or at least all gainfully occupied workers, including the self-employed and sometimes even the nonemployed. A few—Israel, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, for example—achieve this coverage largely through a single comprehensive system. More commonly, as in Austria, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, and West Germany, such broad cover-

\* Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner. For detailed charts on the social security programs, see *Social Security Programs Throughout the World, 1958* (Division of Program Research), 1958.

<sup>1</sup> The totals include the United States.

age is built up through a combination of two or more basic systems operating side by side. There may be one system for employees and a separate one for independent workers or, as in various countries, separate systems for wage earners, salaried employees, and the self-employed.

In another large group of foreign systems, employed persons generally are covered, but self-employed workers are excluded. A third sizable group also excludes agricultural employees; their scope is limited largely to employment in industry and commerce. The narrowest coverage from an occupational standpoint is found in a few countries that limit it to what is essentially factory or industrial employment.

Another type of limitation on coverage, found principally but not exclusively in Latin America, results from a policy of gradual geographic introduction of pension programs. In Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru, for example, programs were put into force initially in only a few cities or districts but are being gradually extended over a period of years to more and more regions.

A number of countries maintain special insurance systems for workers in certain occupations, such as miners, railway employees, seamen, and public employees. The benefits provided often are more generous than those under the general system.

*Source of funds.*—The most common method of financing long-term benefits provided through social insurance is by means of a tripartite system of contributions paid jointly by insured persons, employers, and the Government. Employer and employee contributions alone, without a Government contribution, are used in a minority of countries. A third type of financing, found principally in Eastern Europe, consists of relying on employer contributions exclusively, although most enterprises are in fact State-owned. The universal pension systems tend to use some combination of earmarked income and other taxes, although eligibility for pensions is unrelated to taxes paid. Finally, payments provided on an assistance basis come chiefly from general revenue.

Most social insurance systems express contributions due as a fixed percentage of payroll. Some countries

use a progressive scale rather than a fixed percentage, so that the contribution rates are larger for higher-paid workers than for lower-paid workers. A ceiling is frequently placed on the earnings of individual employees on which contributions are payable. A few countries, such as Iraq, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, collect contributions in the form of flat weekly amounts for all workers of a given type, irrespective of earnings.

A number of countries require employees and employers to contribute at the same rate, and others require a somewhat higher rate from employers. The rate for the self-employed—when they are covered—is nearly always higher than that payable by employees. The Government contribution is sometimes a fixed percentage of total covered earnings, sometimes a specified annual amount, and sometimes a fixed percentage of benefit payments. Another common procedure is for the Government to meet any excess of outgo over other contributions; thus an actual contribution from public funds may or may not be required in any given year.

*Old-age benefits.*—All the existing systems provide for payment of periodical old-age benefits except the provident-fund programs and that of Nationalist China, which make only lump-sum payments. The former systems may be subdivided, in turn, into two main types, according to whether the amounts payable are the same for all beneficiaries or vary in relation to the individual's past wages. A few social insurance systems, such as those of Israel, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom, pay what are commonly called flat pensions, in that the pension amount is not related to the previous earnings of a claimant. The pensions provided under the universal pension plans are also flat in the same sense. Application of the maximum under systems using an income or means test may have somewhat the same effect.

About 40 of the old-age programs now in operation relate the benefits of individual beneficiaries in some way to their past average earnings. The majority of programs average earnings over the last 5 years before the benefit is awarded. In view of the general rise in wages, this procedure

may work to the advantage of most claimants. Some countries average earnings, in contrast, over all or most of the period of potential or actual coverage under insurance. They have taken various measures, however, to modify somewhat the results of this procedure. One method involves an upward revaluation of wages recorded for earlier years, on the basis of changes in national-average wages or in the cost-of-living index. The former basis is used, for example, by West Germany and France, the latter by Belgium. These procedures maintain the differentials between higher- and lower-paid workers but adjust the individual averages upward to take account of the general rise in wages and living costs.

The formulas used under different programs for determining the actual percentage of average earnings to be paid as an old-age benefit vary, in general, according to the relative weight given to length of coverage in computing the benefit. Some provide for an amount equal to a fixed percentage—for example, 40 percent—of average earnings, unmodified by the length of coverage. A more common practice is to provide a basic percentage—for example, 25 percent—of average earnings, to which is added an increment of 1 percent or 2 percent of earnings for each year of coverage or each year in excess of a minimum number. These increments provide larger benefits to workers covered for a longer period than to workers whose average wages may be the same but who have been covered for a short period. Somewhat the same result is secured under other systems by providing decrements for periods of noncoverage or averaging earnings over total elapsed periods of time that may include some years of noncoverage.

Most programs have maximum benefit provisions, a ceiling on the earnings considered in computing benefit amounts, or both, which need to be related to prevailing wages in the country concerned before meaningful comparisons among the benefit formulas of different countries can be made. A number of systems also have transitional provisions that are considerably more generous for current beneficiaries than the basic formulas would indicate. Some programs



provide for a progressive rather than constant relationship between average earnings and benefits by paying a larger percentage of earnings for low-paid workers than for higher-paid workers—sometimes through the use of wage classes.

Other supplements to the basic benefit are often provided, in addition to length-of-service increments. Many systems provide supplements when a beneficiary is supporting an aged or invalid spouse or young children. Others provide a special addition to benefits for workers who continue work after reaching pensionable age.

The effect of rising living costs in lessening the adequacy of benefits already awarded is a serious problem in most countries with old-age benefit programs. To deal with it systematically without the need for periodic legislative action, the laws of a growing number of countries now provide for automatic adjustment of current benefits to changes in an official cost-of-living index. Among countries with provisions of this sort are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

The minimum age at which old-age benefits are payable is of direct personal significance for individual workers and also has important implications for costs. In addition, it may significantly affect the manpower resources and employment opportunities in a country. The minimum ages at which benefits are now payable in different countries vary markedly—from 50 years to 70. The greatest concentration is at the ages of 60 and 65. About half the programs specify the same age for both men and women, but an almost equally large number allow women to draw a full pension at a lower age than men; the difference is usually 5 years.

The basic qualifying period for a full old-age benefit ranges from as few as 5 or less up to nearly 45 years. Most new programs, however, as well as many older systems that have been amended, are so designed as to permit workers with relatively brief coverage to qualify for perhaps full benefits in a relatively brief period. These transitional provisions, together with provisions for reduced benefits and for crediting as periods of service a worker's periods of inca-

capacity, unemployment, and the like, lessen somewhat the significance of the general qualifying periods in the law. Some countries also shorten the qualifying period for workers in unusually arduous or unhealthy occupations.

The universal pension systems do not, of course, lay down any qualifying period of employment or contribution. Most of them do prescribe certain periods of residence, at least for aliens, and may also have nationality conditions.

A number of systems require claimants to retire from employment before they can receive a benefit, but an almost equally large number do not. Some countries that require retirement nevertheless permit beneficiaries to receive certain exempted amounts of part-time or occasional earnings without having their payments suspended, and some do not apply the retirement requirement after beneficiaries have reached a specified age.

*Invalidity benefits.*—Benefits are usually computed in much the same way for permanent disability as for old age. That is, they commonly vary in relation to average earnings during a similar period and usually consist of a basic proportion of earnings, plus sometimes an increment related to length of coverage. The same supplements for dependents are generally granted as well. Some of the programs also provide special supplements for persons so severely incapacitated as to require the constant attendance of another person in their daily lives. A few pay a larger benefit for total incapacity for any work and a smaller benefit if a worker is incapacitated for work in his usual occupation but is not incapable of working in others.

A number of laws specify a minimum percentage loss of working or earning capacity—commonly about two-thirds—that must be suffered to come within the definition of invalidity. The qualifying period is nearly always briefer than that for old-age benefits. Three to 5 years of coverage or contribution are the periods most frequently specified. A few countries—Belgium, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, for example—provide invalidity pensions in the form of their ordinary cash sickness benefit, but

with unlimited duration, and do not actually have a separate invalidity benefit as such. The upper limit on the age at which an invalidity benefit may be awarded is normally the minimum age at which an old-age benefit is payable. The lower limit in most countries is in the teens; it is related to the lowest age for admission to social insurance or to the upper age for family allowances.

*Survivor benefits.*—Most foreign systems pay periodical benefits to survivors of insured persons or beneficiaries, although a few pay only a lump sum. These benefits are generally expressed as a percentage of the amount being paid to the deceased person at the time of his death or to which he would have been then entitled if he had become disabled.

Benefits are nearly always payable to at least certain categories of widows. The rates customarily are 50–75 percent of the deceased person's benefit. Some systems pay a benefit to all widows, but more commonly benefits are restricted to widows above a specified age, disabled widows, and those caring for children. Benefits awarded to the first two categories are normally payable until death, but those for younger mothers may cease when all the children have grown up unless the mother has by then attained a specified age. Widow's benefits are likewise generally terminated on remarriage, although often a final lump-sum payment is made.

A number of programs also provide benefits to some widowers of deceased insured women. Ordinarily the widower must be disabled or have attained the age at which old-age benefits are payable and must have been wholly dependent upon his wife.

Orphan's benefits are also provided under most foreign programs. A distinction is usually made between half orphans and full orphans, with benefits for the latter as much as 50 percent higher. A maximum age limit, such as 15 or 18 years, is always fixed, but the limit is generally raised if an orphan is a student, an apprentice, or an invalid. A number of countries also provide benefits for certain other surviving relatives but ordinarily only if there is no eligible widow or orphan. The relatives most frequently included are aged or in-



valid parents, but young brothers and sisters, grandchildren, and aged grandparents are occasionally included as well. Such relatives, to qualify, must have resided with and been dependent on the deceased.

**Administration.**—The kinds of agencies in which responsibility for the administration of old-age, invalidity, and survivor benefits is lodged vary from country to country. The differences are traceable to the historical development of the program in each country, the particular character of that program, the general government structure, the administrative organization of other social security programs, traditional patterns followed in the administration of social programs generally, and so on.

In some countries administration is entirely in the hands of a Government ministry or department. In the majority of foreign countries, however, responsibility for actual administration is entrusted by law to a variety of types of quasi-autonomous institutions and funds. These agencies are ordinarily subject to at least general supervision by a department of the Government, but otherwise they are largely self-governing. They are managed commonly by a tripartite board composed of representatives of insured persons, employers, and the Government.

### **Health and Maternity Programs**

Fifty-nine countries now have some type of health and maternity program in operation. Almost the same number of countries have old-age, invalidity, and survivor programs, but the two groups of countries are not identical. All European countries except Finland possess a health and maternity insurance program. In North America and South America most of the countries have programs of this sort, though in a few maternity benefits only are provided. Programs are also found in four Middle Eastern countries, although in one maternity benefits only are involved and in another only cash payments from a provident fund. Six Asian countries have health and maternity insurance measures—several of them introduced within the past few years. There is only one program among the independent nations of Africa.

**Types of program.**—Most of these programs are social insurance programs under which both cash and medical benefits are provided in cases of ordinary sickness as well as maternity. Eligibility for benefits is conditioned upon insurance coverage.

A somewhat different arrangement prevails in about one-sixth of the countries where only cash benefits are provided through social insurance. Medical services, in contrast, are sometimes furnished by the Government under a separate program applying to all residents rather than to social insurance contributors only. Such programs, under which a variety of medical services are in effect furnished as a public service by the Government, are referred to as a national health service in some countries. Among the countries where such a method of providing medical care is used in whole or part are Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom.

A few other countries provide some cash benefits for wage loss, but medical care services are not furnished under the insurance program or for the population as a whole under public programs. These countries include Iraq, Israel (cash maternity benefits only), and the Philippines. In Canada, in contrast, various hospitalization and related medical services will be provided under a new program, but no cash sickness benefits are payable. A few countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, provide cash benefits on an assistance rather than an insurance basis.

**Coverage.**—The risks of income loss from sickness and maternity exist to a much greater degree for persons working for another than for self-employed persons. Accordingly, the coverage of nearly all foreign cash benefit programs is confined either to employees in general or to particular classes of employees. Some of the newer systems apply only to employees of larger firms in industry and commerce, and certain European programs exclude higher-paid salaried employees.

In the large number of countries providing both medical and cash benefits through social insurance, coverage is in general the same for both

types of benefit. A number of countries, however, also cover old-age beneficiaries under their health insurance program—sometimes without cost to the beneficiaries and sometimes with a charge representing a specified percentage of their benefit.

The provision of health and maternity benefits in some countries is organized around membership in various types of mutual sickness clubs, societies, or funds. Membership in such bodies is usually compulsory for specified categories of employees. Members' contributions are paid to the societies, which also receive Government subsidies and sometimes employer contributions as well. The societies in turn provide benefits at levels that may not be below certain statutory minimum standards. This type of coverage is found, for example, in Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, and Switzerland.

A number of countries maintain special systems for certain classes of employees (railroad workers, seamen, or public employees, for example). Some also have provisions authorizing voluntary coverage under the programs for workers leaving covered employment, self-employed persons, or others.

Nearly a fifth of the countries are introducing their programs of health and maternity benefits gradually. Burma, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Turkey, and Venezuela are among the countries that follow this procedure. Typically, benefits are first provided in the capital city and perhaps certain other centers and are then later extended by stages to other urban or to rural districts. The pace of the extension is usually controlled by the rapidity with which new clinics and hospitals can be financed and erected in different regions.

**Source of funds.**—In the large number of countries relying on social insurance, conventional social insurance methods are used in financing health and maternity programs; that is, a fixed percentage of payroll is generally payable as a contribution by employers and employees. These contributions are placed in a central fund, from which both cash and medical benefits are financed. A sizable group of countries integrate the financing of health and maternity benefits with

that of other types of benefits and require only a single contribution for all.

A majority of foreign countries also provide for some type of Government contribution, so that tripartite financing is, in fact, the most common arrangement. Some countries, however, use only employee and employer contributions. In others, particularly where benefits are provided through mutual societies, only employees and the Government may participate. In contrast, certain countries—including most of those in Eastern Europe—rely exclusively on contributions by the employing establishments. In most countries where medical care is provided to all residents as a public service, the Government usually pays all or the greater part of the cost of such care.

**Cash sickness benefits.**—Cash payments are made under nearly all foreign programs to workers prevented from working by a nonoccupational sickness or injury. To qualify for such payments, a worker must actually sustain a wage loss; that is, he must be incapacitated for work and not be receiving sick-leave payments, and he must also normally secure medical certification of his inability to work.

The rates at which benefits are paid are generally 50-75 percent of average earnings during the preceding year. Supplements are often provided for recipients supporting a wife or children. A number of countries reduce benefits during hospitalization, with a greater reduction for single persons than for married persons.

Cash sickness benefits are not ordinarily payable if sickness lasts for only a few days; the waiting period is 2-7 days under most systems. A maximum limit on the aggregate number of weeks during which benefits may be drawn is also usually fixed. The most common limit is 26 weeks, but some countries provide for a considerably longer period or even for unlimited duration. Some countries also extend their ordinary duration to perhaps 52 or 78 weeks in special cases—for example, when recovery seems probable during the extension or for special diseases. At the end of the maximum duration, the cash sickness benefit is converted to an invalidity benefit in most for-

eign countries if it appears that the incapacity will be permanent or of long duration.

**Medical benefits for sickness.**—As already noted, foreign programs providing cash benefits for sickness nearly always provide medical benefits as well. Varied methods are used to provide such benefits. Under one general approach, insured patients themselves pay such bills as those of doctors, hospitals, and druggists and then receive reimbursement from the social insurance system later. Under a second method, the social insurance system pays doctors and hospitals directly for the services they render to insured persons. The third general method used in some countries is for the social security agency or Government department to acquire its own dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals, as well as its own medical staff, and to provide services directly to the population covered.

The particular kinds of services provided as medical benefits differ somewhat from country to country, but they usually include at least general practitioner care, some hospitalization, and essential medicines. They also often include, in addition, specialist care, dental care, a wider range of medicines, and perhaps certain appliances (such as artificial limbs, spectacles, and dentures).

Where medical benefits are provided through reimbursement or by direct payments to doctors and hospitals, the social insurance payment covers only a part of the cost (for example, 75 percent) in some countries and the patient bears the remaining cost of the treatment. Where medical services are provided directly by the social insurance system or as a public service, patients are also sometimes required to pay a fixed fee per visit or per prescription.

Some countries have no limit on the duration of medical benefits, and others prescribe a maximum, such as 26 weeks, for any one illness. A limit is sometimes placed on the duration of hospitalization paid for by the system, even though there may be no limit on other services. Some countries with a time limit on medical benefits permit an extension in special cases.

**Cash maternity benefits.**—The great majority of foreign health insurance

programs provide cash benefits to insured women workers when they undergo confinement. Prerequisites of such maternity benefits are that the woman abstain from paid work, that she suffer an actual loss of wages, and usually that she take advantage of prenatal and postnatal medical services provided by the system. The percentage of earnings payable as a maternity benefit varies widely—from 50 percent to 100 percent of wages. Benefits usually start about 6 weeks before the expected date of confinement and are commonly payable up to 6 weeks after confinement.

In addition to the basic maternity benefit, a number of countries provide nursing allowances to mothers nursing their children. This allowance is commonly at a rate of about one-fourth of the maternity benefit and may continue for 6 months or longer. Some systems also provide a grant for the layette or else provide the equipment itself. Finally, some health and maternity programs pay a lump-sum maternity grant in respect of each birth. This lump sum is sometimes payable to wives of insured men, as well as to insured women workers.

**Medical benefits for maternity.**—Nearly all foreign countries providing medical benefits for sickness also provide prenatal and obstetric care, as well as postnatal care, to working women covered by the insurance system. The obstetric care in some cases is furnished by a midwife, though care by a doctor is usually available if required. In addition to medicines, care in a maternity home or hospital is usually provided if necessary. The method used in a particular country for providing maternity care—reimbursement, direct payment, or direct provision of services—is nearly always the same as that for medical benefits generally.

**Benefits for dependents.**—The majority of foreign social insurance systems that furnish medical care to insured workers provide much the same services to their dependents, who always include the spouse and children and sometimes other relatives living with and supported by the insured person. Under some systems, however, medical benefits for dependents are somewhat more restricted than those available for in-



sured persons. The maximum duration of hospitalization may be somewhat briefer, for example, or a larger percentage of the cost of medicines may be required to be paid. Medical care in maternity cases is generally provided to the wife of an insured man on the same basis as other kinds of medical care.

Since ordinarily the total number of dependents considerably exceeds the number of covered workers, extension of medical benefits to dependents under a social insurance system greatly increases not only the volume of medical services to be provided but the cost of such services. As a result, some of the newer health and maternity insurance programs, as in India and Burma, currently omit medical benefits for dependents although it is intended to provide them later.

**Qualifying conditions.**—Nearly all programs providing health and maternity benefits require claimants for cash benefits, in addition to being incapacitated, to have completed a minimum qualifying period of insured employment or contribution. The main purpose of this condition is to confine benefits to those who regularly derive their livelihood from employment and thus to those who suffer a genuine wage loss when ill. The length of this qualifying period differs among programs from as little as 1 month to 6 months or longer. The period usually must have been fairly recent—for example, the last 6 or 12 months immediately preceding the claim. The qualifying period for cash maternity benefits is generally somewhat longer, often 10 months of employment or contribution during the last year or two before the claim.

Some social insurance systems require the same qualifying period for medical as for cash benefits. A worker then becomes and remains eligible for both types of benefit concurrently. Other programs, however, prescribe a briefer qualifying period for medical benefits, and some impose no qualifying period—providing medical benefits, in effect, to any worker currently in insured employment.

**Administration.**—Much the same general pattern of administrative organization exists for foreign health and maternity programs as for old-age, invalidity, and survivor pro-

grams. The largest number of countries provide for administration by self-governing semi-autonomous institutions, some of which operate their own medical facilities. Responsibility for detailed administration in certain other countries is placed in the hands of local or occupational sickness funds or societies, which workers are required to join. These societies collect contributions, pay cash benefits, and arrange for the medical care of their members, often through contracts with doctors and perhaps hospitals in the locality. Such funds in some countries are affiliated in turn with larger federations, which carry on coordination activities nationally.

Health and maternity programs in most of the remaining countries are administered by Government departments or agencies. Their administration is often linked with that of other social security benefits under a single integrated program.

### **Unemployment Benefit Programs**

Unemployment insurance or related programs now exist in 26 countries. Most are found in Western Europe, where there is a program in every country except Iceland and Portugal. In the Americas, Canada, Chile, and Uruguay (in addition to the United States) have programs; those of Chile and Uruguay are fairly limited. Japan is the only Asian country with a program, and the one program in Africa is that of the Union of South Africa. Most systems now in operation were established before 1940; few new programs have been set up in recent years.

**Types of program.**—About three-fifths of the programs are compulsory insurance programs of broad scope. In addition, three Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, and Sweden) have systems of an insurance character; they are, however, based on the principle of subsidized voluntary insurance and managed by unemployment funds organized voluntarily by trade unions.

Four other countries included (Australia, France, Luxembourg, and New Zealand) do not have unemployment insurance programs proper but maintain comprehensive systems of unemployment assistance. The system in Chile provides limited benefits for

salaried employees only, that of Uruguay is essentially a guaranteed-wage plan for a few industries, and the Spanish program deals only with special technological unemployment.

**Coverage.**—The compulsory unemployment insurance programs are about equally divided between those covering employed persons generally and those that are confined largely to nonagricultural employees. A few exclude salaried employees whose earnings are above a certain amount, and a number have special provisions restricting the coverage of various types of seasonal and temporary workers. Special systems—usually for seamen, dock workers, and building workers—are also found in a number of countries.

The coverage of the voluntary systems is considerably influenced by the extent of union organization. Nearly half the employed population is covered by the voluntary systems of Denmark and Sweden. The unemployment assistance programs, except in Luxembourg, have no specific occupational limits on coverage; they may even under some circumstances make payments to self-employed persons who are without work, if their means are less than the maximums allowed.

**Source of funds.**—Methods of financing unemployment insurance do not differ markedly from those of other forms of social insurance. Most foreign programs are financed by special contributions paid by insured persons and employers, with the Government adding a subsidy in a number of countries. Contributions under all but a few are expressed as a percentage of payroll. No other country follows the practice adopted by the United States of varying the contribution rate of employers according to their individual unemployment experience. In a few countries, however, there is variation of contribution rates for all employers in an industry according to the unemployment experience of the industry as a whole.

The voluntary insurance programs obtain their revenue almost exclusively from insured persons and the Government. The four unemployment assistance programs, in contrast, are financed exclusively by the Government.

**Benefit amounts and duration.**—



The size of the unemployment benefit is expressed as a percentage of the average wages of the recipient during a recent period under a majority of unemployment insurance programs. The legal percentage is most commonly perhaps 50-75 percent of earnings; in some countries, however, a ceiling on earnings taken into account for benefit purposes or maximum benefit provisions narrow considerably the proportion of workers for whom the legal percentage of wages is actually operative. Most programs also provide flat supplements or an additional percentage of earnings for dependents, when the unemployed worker is the head of a family.

A few countries, instead of varying benefits with past wages, pay flat benefits to unemployed workers, which differ only with the marital status and age of the worker or the size of the community where he lives. This practice is followed, for example, in Belgium, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

Unemployment benefits are not usually paid for the first few days of joblessness. Most programs have a waiting period of 3-7 days, though a few provide a shorter period. Under some the waiting period needs to be served only once a year; elsewhere it must be served for each fresh spell of unemployment. Special lengthened waiting periods are sometimes prescribed for particular classes of workers, such as seasonal employees.

Most unemployment insurance programs also place a limit on the maximum period of time during which benefits may be drawn. This maximum duration is ordinarily expressed as a fixed number of weeks and varies among countries from as few as 8 weeks up to 36 weeks or even longer in certain cases. The most common limit is 26 weeks.

Some programs have additional provisions that link the maximum number of weeks during which benefits are payable to the length of the preceding period of coverage or contribution of each individual claimant. These provisions sometimes operate in such a way as to reduce the maximum duration for workers covered only briefly to a period considerably shorter than the statutory maximum. On the other hand, some programs have provisions that enable workers

with a long history of coverage to have their benefits extended well beyond the ordinary maximum period fixed by law. In the United Kingdom, for example, a worker under certain circumstances can build up rights to unemployment insurance benefits for 19 months.

A number of countries with unemployment insurance programs also maintain a supplementary unemployment assistance system. Workers who have exhausted their rights to ordinary insurance benefits thus may continue to receive some form of unemployment assistance payment under these systems, subject to an income or means test. Recipients are usually required to continue their registration at an employment exchange, just as under unemployment insurance.

*Qualifying conditions and disqualifications.*—To obtain benefits under unemployment insurance, workers must be involuntarily unemployed and must also usually have completed a minimum qualifying period of employment or contribution. Most foreign programs require the qualifying period to be served within the last year or so before unemployment occurs, with 6 months the most commonly prescribed minimum.

To qualify for benefits under nearly all foreign unemployment insurance laws, the applicant must be capable of work and available for work. Likewise, practically all programs require workers to register with an employment exchange and to report regularly to it thereafter.

There are various circumstances under which workers are disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits, even though they satisfy the qualifying conditions. Thus, workers are disqualified in most countries if they left their previous employment voluntarily without good cause, if they were dismissed because of their own misconduct, or if they were participating to a specified degree in a labor dispute whose resulting work stoppage led to their unemployment. The periods during which the disqualifications remain in force differ considerably from country to country, ranging from only a few weeks to permanent disqualification.

A beneficiary will have his benefits suspended temporarily or permanently, in nearly all countries, if he re-

fuses without good cause an offer of a suitable job. All laws require the employment offered to have been suitable for the worker, although the definitions of suitable employment used are not the same. Among factors often dealt with in such definitions are wages of the new job in relation to previous earnings, its location in relation to the worker's home, its relationship to the worker's previous occupation and physical capabilities and training, and the extent to which it may be an unhealthy or dangerous job.

*Administration.* — Unemployment insurance in some countries is administered by Government departments; elsewhere administration is usually entrusted to self-governing institutions managed by boards containing representatives of insured persons, employers, and perhaps the Government. Under either type of administration, the agency responsible for unemployment insurance sometimes administers other branches of social security as well. The unemployment funds of Denmark, Finland, and Sweden are administered entirely by trade unions.

There is a close link between administration of unemployment insurance and employment services in nearly all foreign countries. Some countries completely merge the two, especially at the local level, where claims are often received and paid by the labor exchange itself. Others require beneficiaries to register with an exchange, but a separate social insurance office receives claims and pays benefits.

### *Family Allowance Programs*

Programs under which regular cash payments are made to families with children existed in only a few countries before World War II, but they have since spread fairly rapidly. They are thus in a sense the newest of the main social security branches. Of the 38 such programs, a majority are found in Europe. Relatively few are yet in operation in other parts of the world.

*Coverage.* — Family allowance systems fall into two main categories from the standpoint of the types of families covered. Allowances are paid in some countries—mainly Scandinavian and British Commonwealth

countries—to virtually all resident families having the requisite number of children. In another and slightly larger group of countries, eligibility is made an incident of the employment relationship, with allowances restricted in principle largely to families of employed workers. A few in the second group, however, also cover all or some self-employed workers as well. Most countries that link eligibility for allowances with employment nevertheless continue the allowances when a worker becomes a social insurance beneficiary, even though—at least temporarily—he is not working.

Another aspect of coverage is the relative size of the families to which allowances are payable. Considerable difference exists in this respect, although more than half the countries pay allowances to all eligible families with children, even those with only one child. Most of the other countries limit allowances to families having at least two children, or else to those with three or more.

*Source of funds.*—The basic structural differences in the coverage of foreign family allowance programs are reflected in their financing. The entire cost of the program is generally borne by the Government out of general revenue in countries where all resident families with the requisite number of children are eligible. In contrast, most programs that relate eligibility to employment status are financed exclusively from employer contributions. An employee contribution toward family allowances is rarely required, although self-employed persons contribute in some countries.

*Allowances.*—Formulas determining the amount of the allowances, which are not usually scaled to individual earnings, take two main forms. Some programs provide allowances that are uniform in amount for every eligible child, irrespective of the number of children in a family. The others involve a progressive increase in the allowance for each additional eligible child in a family; the allowance for the fifth child, for example, may be considerably larger than that for the first or second child. A few programs also provide larger allowances for older than for younger children.

The allowances for any given child usually cease when the latter

reaches a specified age—commonly 15-18. The majority of countries increase this normal limit by several years for children who remain in school or who are apprentices. The limit is also either increased or removed entirely for children who are disabled.

*Administration.*—Programs under which allowances are paid to all families are customarily administered by Government departments. Those limited to employed workers, in contrast, are usually administered by special semi-autonomous bodies under public supervision. Under the latter form of administration, so-called equalization or compensation funds are often set up to handle financial operations; employers pay allowances directly to their own employees and then settle with the appropriate local fund for only the surpluses or deficits of contributions due after deduction of allowances paid. A similar procedure is then followed by national or regional equalization funds in relation to the local funds under their jurisdiction.

### *Work-Injuries Insurance*

Programs providing compensation for injuries and occupational diseases suffered during employment are both the oldest branch of social security and numerically the largest. More than 75 countries in all parts of the world now have such a program, and there are few countries that do not have some legislation in this field.

A number of the original laws date back many years, and in many foreign countries some form of occupational injuries insurance represented the first type of social security measure to be adopted. In a few countries it is still the only type in force. There has been a trend in recent years toward some amalgamation of work-injuries insurance with other social insurance measures, and from time to time adjustments have been made in benefit rates. By and large, nevertheless, legislative changes have proceeded rather slowly in this field.

*Coverage.*—Because of its nature, work-injuries insurance is generally restricted to employees, though a few countries have made such protection available to some of the self-employed. A number of the more

highly industrialized foreign countries now cover virtually all employed persons. In a substantial group of other countries, especially those that are predominantly agricultural, all agricultural employees are excluded or only those employees in agriculture are covered who use power-driven machinery.

*Source of funds.*—Work-injuries insurance is financed entirely by employers in the great majority of countries. The principal exception is where it is an integral part of a general social insurance program that is financed from contributions by employers, the insured, and the Government. There is a considerable difference among the programs, however, in the manner in which employers finance the benefits provided.

Some workmen's compensation laws simply place on each individual employer the responsibility for paying benefits prescribed by law and do not require him to carry insurance. Many employers covered under such laws in practice pay benefits directly from their own funds as injuries occur. Others voluntarily take out a private or mutual insurance policy of some kind to protect themselves against their risk.

The programs of a second sizable group of nations, in contrast, require all or most employers to insure themselves against occupational injuries to their employees. This insurance can be placed only with a private company in some countries, since there is no central publicly operated fund with which to insure. In other countries a public fund exists, but employers have an option of insuring with this fund or with a private carrier. A certain number of laws of this type also permit some employers to carry their own risk through the principle of self-insurance. The premiums that private or mutual carriers charge usually vary according to the incidence of work accidents in different undertakings or industries, so that the cost of protection differs considerably among employers.

In a third group of countries, there is a central fund that has been established either as an integral part of the general social insurance program or separately. All employers subject to the law are required to pay contributions to this fund, from



which in turn all benefits are paid. Under some programs, contribution rates vary among employers according to the risk of work injury in the undertaking or industry concerned. In others, especially where work-injuries insurance is linked closely with other types of social insurance, there is nationwide pooling of the risk, and the same contribution rate is paid by all employers.

*Benefits for workers.*—Temporary disability benefits are usually payable from the start of incapacity resulting from a work injury, although often there is a waiting period of perhaps 2 or 3 days. They normally are continued for a limited period of time thereafter, such as 6 months or a year, if the incapacity lasts that long. There is never any minimum qualifying period of employment.

The rate of temporary disability benefits in nearly all foreign countries is expressed as a percentage of the average earnings of the injured worker during a short period immediately before his injury. The specific percentages are usually at least 50 percent and in some countries are as high as 100 percent of previous earnings. The percentage rate for temporary disability benefits under work-injuries insurance is customarily somewhat higher than that payable for ordinary sickness.

A second type of cash work-injury benefit is that paid in cases of permanent total disability. This benefit usually becomes payable immediately after termination of the temporary disability benefit and is based upon a medical finding that the incapacity of the worker is both permanent and total.

The benefit generally consists of a pension, payable for life, that equals a percentage of the injured person's average earnings. The percentages represented by these pensions are generally larger than those for an ordinary invalidity benefit in the same country; under most systems they

are between two-thirds and three-fourths of earnings below a specified ceiling. Unlike invalidity benefits, moreover, the percentages rarely vary with the length of time a worker was covered. A supplement is often added if the beneficiary requires the constant attendance of another person. A minority of countries do not provide any pension but pay a lump sum equal to several years' wages.

A third type of cash benefit is paid for permanent partial disability. Such a benefit is payable when victims of a work accident have lost only part of their working or earning capacity. It is also commonly paid in the form of a pension and is usually equal to that proportion of a full benefit that corresponds to the percentage loss of capacity. In some countries, the benefit for permanent partial disability consists of a lump-sum payment rather than a pension and is equal to fewer years' wages than that paid for total incapacity. A number of systems also provide for commuting the periodic benefits into a lump sum if they are less than a stated percentage—say 20 percent—of earnings.

The other main form of benefit provided to injured workers consists of medical care. This benefit is generally provided entirely without cost to the worker. In a number of countries it includes a wider range of services than are available to insured persons generally under ordinary sickness insurance. No specific limit is placed in some countries on the period during which the services are provided, but in a number of others the amount of free care is subject to a maximum time limit on duration or a maximum monetary cost figure.

*Benefits for survivors.*—Many foreign countries pay regular benefits to survivors of workers who die as a consequence of a work injury. Such benefits are customarily payable to a widow of any age until her death or remarriage, to a disabled widower, to half and full orphans while they

are under a specified age, and sometimes also to dependent parents or other relatives.

The amounts are usually expressed as a percentage either of the worker's recent average earnings or of the periodic benefits he received or might have received at his death. The percentages are usually somewhat higher than those for ordinary survivor benefits under the general insurance program and do not vary with the deceased worker's duration of employment. They are usually about 30 percent of his average earnings for a widow, about half as much for each half orphan, and about two-thirds as much for each full orphan. A limit of 60-75 percent of earnings is often placed on the total amount that may be paid to all survivors.

Not all foreign systems provide benefits for survivors, however, since a certain number pay only lump-sum amounts equal to a specified number of years' earnings of the deceased person. Most systems also pay some kind of a funeral grant, such as 1 month's wages.

*Administration.*—A wide variety of administrative arrangements are used in different countries in the application of work-injuries insurance legislation. In some countries the same agencies, whether governmental or semi-autonomous, that administer other social insurance programs also administer this branch of social security. In others, it is entrusted either to a Government department not otherwise engaged in social security administration or to a special agency established for dealing with this one program alone. The functions involved in administration obviously differ considerably between countries where employers are not required to insure at all or can insure themselves only with private carriers and those having a publicly operated fund where the administrative agency is responsible both for collection of contributions and payment of benefits.



# Railroad Workers With Employment Covered by the Social Security Act

by SAMUEL A. BLOCK and SAMUEL CHMELL \*

*The Railroad Retirement Act provides for a degree of coordination between the railroad retirement program and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance. First, the railroad wage credits of workers who die or retire with less than 10 years of railroad employment are transferred to the program under the Social Security Act, and benefits are paid by that program. Second, through financial interchange provisions, the old-age and survivors insurance and the disability insurance trust funds are put in the same position in which they would have been if railroad employment after 1936 had been covered by the Social Security Act. The extent to which employees with railroad service in 1956 had employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance is reported in the following pages.*

EMPLOYEES may shift between work covered by the Railroad Retirement Act and that covered by the Social Security Act without loss of their protection under the latter act, which is based on combined earnings credits. A person who retires with less than 10 years (120 months) of railroad service, including service before 1937, is considered to have been covered under the Social Security Act for that part of his railroad service performed after 1936. His retirement benefits are payable under that act and are based on railroad service after 1936 combined with employment covered by the Social Security Act. Once an employee has had 10 years of railroad service, he has vested rights to a railroad retirement annuity based on all his railroad service. He may simultaneously receive, if he is qualified, benefits based on employment covered only by the Social Security Act.

Survivor benefits are paid by one agency only. The Railroad Retirement Board pays the benefits if the employee had at least 10 years of railroad service and a recent attachment to the railroad industry at the time of his death; otherwise, the claim is handled by the Social Security Administration.

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Costs are allocated between the two programs under a provision in the Railroad Retirement Act requiring a financial interchange between them that maintains the old-age and survivors insurance and the disability insurance trust funds in the same position they would have been in had railroad employment after 1936 been covered under the Social Security Act. The data in the following pages, which show the extent to which employees with railroad service in 1956 had work covered by old-age and survivors insurance, are a byproduct of the work done in connection with the financial interchange study covering the fiscal year 1956-57.

The movement of workers in and out of railroad employment in any particular period depends largely on labor supply, prevailing wage rates both in and outside the railroad industry, and related economic factors. With a decline in railroad employment, for example, but favorable employment conditions in other industries, laid-off railroad workers are usually able to get other jobs without difficulty. In a generally tight job market, however, many laid-off railroad workers have to wait until they are rehired by the railways. Consequently, any decline in overall manpower requirements is accompanied by a marked decline in the amount of jobchanging between the railroads and other industries.

The amount of concurrent railroad and other employment depends not

only on the condition of the labor market but also on the availability of part-time openings and on personal financial considerations. Many employees put in extra work on weekends and evenings in order to better their financial position. Because of the extensive coverage of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, it may be assumed that virtually all nonrailroad work currently performed by railroad employees is covered by that program.

From the sample used in the financial interchange calculations for the fiscal year 1956-57, data were developed to measure the extent of employment covered by the Social Security Act among railroad employees in various earnings, service, and age groups. The sample consisted of records for approximately 3,000 individuals, from a total of some 1.6 million persons who were in railroad service at some time in the calendar year 1956. The figures based on the sample are subject to the usual sampling errors, which increase relatively as the size of the figures decreases. Because of the small number of cases in certain segments of the sample, the corresponding estimates may not be statistically reliable.

For the purposes of the study, employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance was disregarded if the earnings were insufficient to produce at least 1 quarter of coverage. In addition, permanently insured status under that program was determined solely on the basis of earnings directly taxable under the Social Security Act.<sup>1</sup> In the actual situation, railroad earnings are creditable under the Social Security Act if the employee has had less than 10 years of railroad service or died with no

<sup>1</sup> To acquire permanently insured status under the Social Security Act, the worker must have a sufficient number of quarters of coverage to be fully insured, with no further quarters of coverage, upon attainment of age 65 for men and age 62 for women.

current attachment to the railroad industry.

The study yielded the following information:

Seventy percent of all employees with any railroad service in 1956 had acquired old-age and survivors insurance credits at some time in the 20 years 1937-56.

One-fourth of all 1956 railroad employees also earned old-age and survivors insurance credits in that year. Eight percent of the 12-month railroad employees in 1956 earned at least 1 quarter of old-age and survivors insurance coverage during the same year, in employment that was of a casual nature.

Four percent of the employees with 10 or more years of railroad service had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage under old-age and survivors insurance by the end of 1956 to obtain permanently insured status under the Social Security Act. These employees had met the service requirements under both programs.

#### Dual Employment in 1956

A total of 1,628,000 employees worked in the railroad industry at some time in 1956. This figure includes, in addition to regularly employed persons, temporary workers and others who, for various reasons, did not work in the industry in every month. The latter group consists of employees who entered or reentered the industry, those who were sick or unemployed for 1 or more months, and those who died or retired after some service in the year. The vast majority—94 percent—of the 1.6 million were men.

An estimated one-fourth (405,000) of the 1956 railroad employees also acquired old-age and survivors insurance credits in that year. There are several reasons that the group with dual coverage is so large. First, because of seasonal variations in railroad operations, particularly in outside maintenance work, many thousands of temporary workers are hired each year. Some of these temporary workers come from other industries and engage in railroad work for only a few months. Second, other workers rely on nonrailroad employment as the main source of income and perform railroad work on a part-time basis; similarly many regular members of the railroad labor force seek

outside work to supplement their income. Third, the dual-coverage group in any year includes a certain number of workers, primarily younger employees, who are changing jobs. Forty-four percent of the group with dual coverage in 1956 were new railroad employees (30 percent) or persons who had reentered the railroad industry after an absence of a year or more (14 percent).

Table 1 shows the number of workers who had earnings under both programs in 1956 and the percentage with specified taxable earnings under each program. There was, as would be expected, a heavy concentration of dual-coverage employees in the lower earnings brackets. The proportion of workers with earnings of less than \$1,000 under either system was virtually the same—one-half—and almost half of those with less than \$1,000 in railroad wages also had less than \$1,000 in wages taxable under the Social Security Act. Thirty-five percent of the dual-coverage employees had earned \$2,000 or more from railroad employment in 1956, and 27 percent had earned that much from employment covered by the Social Security Act. Of those dual-coverage workers who had received at least \$3,000 in taxable railroad compensation, more than 70 percent had incomes of less than \$1,000 from employment covered by the more general program.

About 82,000 of the 405,000 dual-coverage workers received credit for 12 months of railroad service during 1956. The size of this group, which represents nearly 8 percent of all 12-

month railroad employees in 1956, indicates the amount of secondary jobholding among regularly employed railroad workers. The outside work of regularly employed railroad workers was generally of a casual nature, as shown by the fact that almost 60 percent of these employees had earnings covered by old-age and survivors insurance that amounted to less than \$500 for the year and 75 percent had less than \$1,000. Ninety-seven percent of the 82,000 had earned as much as \$3,000 in taxable railroad earnings, but only about 6 percent had earned that much in employment covered by the Social Security Act.

Comparable data on the rate of multiple jobholding in the entire labor force are not available. A recent special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census showed, however, that 5 percent of the Nation's labor force held more than one job during the week ended July 13, 1957. About 7 percent of all employed men but only 2.5 percent of the women had two or more jobs during the survey week.

#### OASI Credits, 1937-56

More than 70 percent of all workers with railroad employment during 1956 had acquired credits under the Social Security Act at some time or other in the 20 years 1937-56 (table 2). This percentage is expected to increase for some years—partly because the future railroad labor force will have had a longer period of time in which to acquire such credits. In addition, coverage of the more general program has been considerably expanded since

Table 1.—Number of railroad employees with both railroad and OASI covered employment in 1956,<sup>1</sup> and percentage distribution by amount of taxable earnings under each program <sup>2</sup>

Taxable railroad earnings	Total		Percentage distribution by amount of taxable OASI earnings			
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Total	Less than \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000 or more
Total.....	405	100	100	49	24	27
Less than \$1,000.....	199	49	100	42	20	37
\$1,000-1,999.....	65	16	100	42	38	20
\$2,000-2,999.....	47	12	100	44	37	19
\$3,000-3,999.....	46	11	100	69	17	13
\$4,000 or more.....	48	12	100	75	13	11

<sup>1</sup> At least 1 month of railroad service and at least 1 quarter of coverage under old-age and survivors insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Data based on special sample of 2,972 employees.

Certain figures may not be statistically reliable because of size of sample; detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

1937, when operations first started; about 90 percent of the working population is now covered, compared with approximately 60 percent in the early years.

**Year of entry and pattern of service.**—Since both programs are only slightly more than 20 years old, the proportion of dual-coverage workers naturally varies with the year of their entry into railroad service. Table 2 shows the extent of employment under old-age and survivors insurance among 1956 railroad employees according to the year of entry into and the pattern of railroad service. Only one-fourth of those who began railroad service before 1937 had earned any old-age and survivors insurance credits by the end of 1956; all their credits under that program were earned after they had begun railroad service. Since seniority generally determines the order in which railroad workers are laid off, those who entered railroad service many years ago have been least affected by temporary reductions in force during 1937-56. In contrast, about 80 per-

**Table 3.—Railroad employees in 1956, by age, and percentage distribution by insured status under OASI based only on employment covered by OASI, through December 1956<sup>1</sup>**

Age on birthday in 1956	Num- ber (in thous- ands) *	Percentage distribution of 1956 employees *								
		Total	With no OASI credits	Perma- nently in- sured †	With some OASI credits but needing specified number of quarters of coverage for permanently insured status					
					1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-39
Total.....	* 1,628	100	28	7	3	4	4	5	6	43
Under 35.....	520	100	6	3	3	3	3	5	7	70
35-44.....	348	100	12	10	3	3	5	7	7	53
45-54.....	346	100	36	9	3	4	5	4	6	33
55 and over.....	412	100	67	9	3	5	2	3	3	7

<sup>1</sup> Certain figures may not be statistically reliable because of size of sample; detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 4-percent sample.

<sup>3</sup> Based on special sample of 2,972 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Permanently insured status under Social Security Act (sufficient quarters of coverage credited

to make the individual fully insured, without further quarters of coverage, on attainment of age 65 for men and age 62 for women), determined on basis of credits acquired in 1937-56, disregarding disability freeze provisions.

<sup>5</sup> Includes a small number whose age was not reported.

cent of those who entered railroad work in 1937-41 and substantially more than 90 percent of those who began after 1941 had acquired credits under the program established by the Social Security Act.

A much smaller proportion of the 1956 employees with continuous rail-

road service than of those whose service was noncontinuous had earned credits under old-age and survivors insurance—66 percent compared with 87 percent. (For service to be continuous, the employee must have had railroad work in every year beginning with the year of entry.) In both these groups, however, the employees who had acquired old-age and survivors insurance credits had, on the average, about 16 quarters of coverage under that program. Among the employees with some credits, those in continuous service had acquired most of their credits before they entered railroad employment, and the opposite was true for those whose railroad service was noncontinuous.

**Age and insured status under old-age and survivors insurance.**—Data on dual coverage is more meaningful when it is related to the employees' ages and length of railroad service. As illustrated in tables 3 and 4, the proportion of 1956 railroad employees with no credits under old-age and survivors insurance increased with age and the length of railroad service. This finding is consistent with the data on railroad employees according to the year of entry into railroad service.

Of those railroad employees who by the end of 1956 had completed at least 10 years of railroad service, nearly half had no credits under the program established by the Social Security Act. The proportion with 10 or more years of service and no earnings covered by the Social Security

**Table 2.—Railroad employees in 1956, by year of entry into and pattern of railroad service and by extent of OASI coverage through December 1956<sup>1</sup>**

Year of entry into railroad service	Number (in thousands) *	Percentage distribution by quarters of OASI coverage *					Average number of quarters of OASI coverage acquired **					
		Total	None	All before rail- road entry	All after rail- road entry	Be- fore and after rail- road entry	Total	All before rail- road entry	All after rail- road entry	Before and after railroad entry		
										Total	Be- fore	After
All railroad employees in 1956, total.....	1,628	100	28	28	18	26	16	14	9	23	14	9
Before 1937.....	468	100	76		24		9		9			
1937-41.....	254	100	22	18	34	26	12	8	10	17	8	9
1942-46.....	368	100	9	34	11	46	18	11	11	25	13	12
1947-51.....	207	100	4	30	13	53	20	16	7	25	16	9
1952-56.....	331	100	5	63	7	24	18	17	4	22	18	4
With continuous rail- road service, * total..	1,184	100	34	33	12	21	16	15	7	23	17	6
Before 1937.....	423	100	79		21		8		8			
1937-41.....	96	100	26	22	25	27	10	8	6	16	10	6
1942-46.....	223	100	13	46	4	37	16	11	6	23	16	7
1947-51.....	135	100	2	39	6	53	21	18	8	25	19	6
1952-56.....	307	100	6	68	5	21	18	17	3	23	20	3
With noncontinuous rail- road service, total..	444	100	13	13	33	41	17	9	11	24	10	14
Before 1937.....	45	100	47		53		11		11			
1937-41.....	159	100	18	15	42	25	13	7	13	19	6	13
1942-46.....	145	100	2	13	21	63	21	11	13	26	10	16
1947-51.....	71	100	7	15	24	54	17	9	7	25	12	13
1952-56.....	24	100	3	15	28	54	13	6	6	18	11	7

<sup>1</sup> Certain figures may not be statistically reliable because of size of sample; detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 4-percent sample.

<sup>3</sup> Based on special sample of 2,972 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Average number of quarters per employee in corresponding segment of sample.

<sup>5</sup> Railroad service in every year after 1936 or year of entry, whichever is later.



Act rose from about 10 percent for those under age 35 to about 70 percent for those aged 55 and older. The latter age group was composed mainly of career railroad workers. In contrast, only about 5 percent of the employees with less than 10 years of railroad service had no old-age and survivors insurance credits. (A "year of railroad service" is defined as an accumulation of 12 months of service. "Ten years or more" means at least 120 months of service. A "month of railroad service" is any month for which compensation is paid.)

Eighty-three percent of the employees with 30 or more years of railroad service had no old-age and survivors insurance credits, and only 2 percent had sufficient quarters of coverage to be permanently insured under that program (table 4). Of the group with less than 5 years of railroad service, only 5 percent had no old-age and survivors insurance credits, but 12 percent had already performed enough work covered by that program to be permanently insured.

Some 7 percent of the railroad employees in 1956 already had sufficient quarters of coverage from employment under old-age and survivors insurance to be permanently insured. For employees with 10 or more years of railroad service the corresponding proportion was 4 percent, and for those with less than 10 years it was 11 percent. Permanently insured status was determined on the basis of credits acquired during 1937-56, with the disability freeze provisions of the Social Security Act disregarded.

An indication of the additional amount of employment needed for permanently insured status under the Social Security Act by employees in the various age groups is given in table 3. Approximately 10 percent of all 1956 railroad employees had some credits and needed 12 or fewer quarters of coverage to be permanently insured, and almost 45 percent needed

more than 20 additional quarters of coverage. Most of these employees had not yet reached retirement age. Other employees, of course, met the age requirement but lacked the required number of quarters of coverage for fully insured status.

### Requirements Met for Benefits Under Both Programs

Those employees with 10 or more years of creditable railroad service who are also permanently insured under the Social Security Act on the basis of employment covered by that act already have the service requirements for retirement benefits under both programs. For those who retire with less than 10 years of railroad service, service after 1936 is treated as though it had been covered by the Social Security Act, and any retirement benefits due are paid by the Social Security Administration.

Of the 1.6 million railroad employees in 1956, a total of 928,000 or 57 percent had at least 10 years (120 months) of railroad service, including service before 1937, by the end of the year. These employees had already met the service requirements for a railroad retirement annuity. Approximately 118,000—7 percent of all 1956 railroad employees—had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage by the end of 1956 for permanently insured status under the Social Security Act. About 37,000 railroad employees, 4 percent of the total number with 10 or more years of railroad service, had sufficient wage credits to qualify for benefit under both programs.

Table 4.—Railroad employees in 1956, by completed years of railroad service<sup>1</sup> and by quarters of coverage under OASI through December 1956<sup>2</sup>

Completed years of railroad service	Number (in thousands) <sup>3</sup>	Percentage distribution of 1956 employees <sup>4</sup>					
		Total	With no quarters of OASI coverage	Permanently insured	With specified number of quarters of OASI coverage		
					Less than 6	6-19	20-39
Total..	1,628	100	28	7	20	28	16
30 and over....	314	100	83	2	11	3	1
20-29.....	139	100	63	2	22	11	2
10-19.....	476	100	17	6	26	34	16
5-9.....	228	100	8	10	17	37	29
Under 5..	471	100	5	12	19	39	25

<sup>1</sup> A completed year of service represents railroad employment, including employment before 1937, in 12-23 calendar months; 2 completed years, 24-35 months; and so on.

<sup>2</sup> Certain figures may not be statistically reliable because of size of sample; detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 4-percent sample.

<sup>4</sup> Based on special sample of 2,972 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Permanently insured status under Social Security Act (sufficient quarters of coverage credited to make the individual fully insured, without further quarters of coverage, on attainment of age 65 for men and age 62 for women) determined on basis of credits acquired in 1937-56, disregarding disability freeze provisions.

# Notes and Brief Reports

## State-Chartered Credit Unions in 1957\*

In a year marked in its second half by a general decline in business conditions, the total assets of State-chartered credit unions exceeded \$2 billion for the first time and stood at \$2,021 million on December 31, 1957 (table 1). The absolute gain in total

Table 1.—Development of State-chartered credit unions, 1925-57

Year	Number of credit unions		Number of members	Assets
	Active	Reporting		
1925.....	419	176	108,000	(1)
1929.....	974	838	264,908	(1)
1931.....	1,500	1,244	286,143	\$33,645,343
1932.....	1,612	1,472	301,119	31,416,072
1933.....	2,016	1,772	359,646	35,496,668
1934.....	2,450	2,028	427,097	40,212,112
1935.....	2,600	2,122	523,132	47,964,068
1936.....	3,490	2,734	854,475	73,659,146
1937.....	3,792	3,128	1,055,736	97,087,995
1938.....	4,299	3,977	1,236,826	117,672,392
1939.....	4,782	4,677	1,459,377	145,803,444
1940.....	5,267	5,175	1,700,390	180,649,090
1941.....	5,663	5,506	1,907,694	216,557,977
1942.....	5,622	5,400	1,797,084	221,114,849
1943.....	5,285	5,124	1,721,240	228,314,723
1944.....	4,993	4,907	1,629,706	253,663,658
1945.....	4,923	4,858	1,626,364	281,524,015
1946.....	5,003	4,954	1,717,616	322,082,553
1947.....	5,155	5,097	1,893,944	380,751,106
1948.....	5,273	5,271	2,120,708	443,049,653
1949.....	5,427	5,402	2,271,115	510,726,465
1950.....	5,602	5,585	2,482,539	599,165,879
1951.....	5,881	5,886	2,732,495	693,613,296
1952.....	6,362	6,324	3,035,046	853,709,783
1953.....	7,096	6,986	3,380,121	1,040,874,593
1954.....	7,814	7,713	3,756,852	1,237,175,567
1955.....	8,387	8,258	4,121,421	1,476,014,239
1956.....	8,901	8,763	4,548,617	1,741,742,069
1957.....	9,463	9,335	4,963,813	2,021,144,713

\* Data not available.

assets—\$279.4 million—was greater than that for the preceding year, but the percentage increase was less than that in 1956—16 percent in comparison with 18 percent.

An increase of 415,200 in membership during 1957 brought the total number of members of the State-chartered credit unions to almost 5 million on December 31, a gain of 9.1 percent. Members' shareholdings exceeded \$1.7 billion at the end of 1957—16 percent more than in December

1956—and their average savings advanced from \$323 at the end of 1956 to \$344. Loans outstanding to members went up 20 percent in 1957 and totaled \$1,531 million at the end of the year; the increase from the amount outstanding a year earlier was slightly more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

The trend in the rate of dividends paid to members of State-chartered credit union continued upward in 1957. Because no data are reported on the number of share dollars eligible for dividends, a precise dividend rate is not available, even on a national basis. In relation, however, to the average amount of shares (estimated shareholdings at midyear), dividends paid in 1957 averaged 3.49 percent, compared with averages of 3.42 percent in 1956 and 3.40 percent in 1955. It appears, therefore, that members of the State-chartered credit unions received, on the average, a somewhat higher rate of return on their shareholdings in 1957 than in earlier years; the situation is comparable with that in other savings insti-

tutions, where dividends and interest rates have likewise moved up.

Data on the State-chartered credit unions have been reported annually to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, beginning with reports for 1952, by the officials responsible for the supervision of credit unions operating under State charters. Credit unions of this type were operating during 1957 in 44 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Four States—Delaware, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming—had not enacted a credit union law by the end of 1957.

These credit unions have had a substantial growth in the 5 years from December 1952 to December 1957. The number of active credit unions operating under State charters increased from 6,362 to 9,463—a gain of 48.7 percent. Membership increased 63.5 percent, and total assets and members' shareholdings more than doubled.

The 1957 reports were the first substantially complete reports made by the 46 jurisdictions with provisions for chartering credit unions. A few jurisdictions did not report, however, on certain items, principally membership, income, and dividends.

Table 2.—Total amount of loans and amount of real estate loans made by State-chartered credit unions, 25 States, 1957<sup>1</sup>

State	Loans outstanding, end of year		Loans made during year	
	Total	Secured by real estate	Total	Secured by real estate
Total.....	\$1,125,795,004	\$264,677,369	\$1,172,379,000	\$267,600,000
Alabama.....	26,405,531	2,615,526	35,672,959	(4)
California.....	147,604,936	22,257,691	141,528,438	(4)
Colorado.....	29,233,295	2,948,528	34,562,876	1,038,756
Florida.....	28,928,698	2,594,129	39,596,814	(4)
Iowa.....	35,010,344	5,018,475	38,670,089	1,559,098
Kansas.....	18,856,485	1,860,362	23,235,395	(4)
Maine.....	3,425,506	4,371	3,871,147	(4)
Massachusetts.....	111,088,514	51,410,050	(4)	(4)
Michigan.....	135,793,594	32,821,882	144,768,808	3,332,611
Minnesota.....	75,119,122	30,205,579	(4)	(4)
Mississippi.....	1,854,717	287,138	1,753,695	286,687
Missouri.....	68,928,648	13,018,697	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire.....	5,209,007	2,538,243	(4)	(4)
North Dakota.....	5,544,910	583,608	3,425,359	(4)
Ohio.....	93,968,480	11,254,432	122,787,333	(4)
Oklahoma.....	15,653,406	554,147	(4)	(4)
Oregon.....	14,070,010	1,008,770	14,917,896	408,950
Rhode Island.....	38,604,389	22,096,311	21,130,430	5,202,592
Tennessee.....	27,317,896	4,912,964	(4)	(4)
Texas.....	66,390,273	3,890,916	91,912,321	1,605,774
Utah.....	19,181,649	2,468,784	21,900,768	1,096,300
Vermont.....	2,144,149	284,727	(4)	(4)
Washington.....	34,239,897	3,029,908	43,872,424	1,568,019
West Virginia.....	2,225,583	238,902	2,585,517	(4)
Wisconsin.....	118,975,965	46,773,229	80,420,649	12,475,940

<sup>1</sup> States reporting on real estate loans. Data are for calendar year, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimate for States not reporting.

<sup>3</sup> Data not reported.

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Fiscal year ended June 30.

Data for the nonreported items were estimated by the Bureau and included in the totals for all States. No estimates were made for nonreporting active credit unions, which numbered 128 and represented 1.4 percent of the total number of active State-chartered credit unions at the end of 1957.

Reports from 27 of the 46 jurisdictions indicate that their State credit union law permitted loans on real estate mortgages. In 16 other jurisdictions, the law was silent with respect to this type of loan, and in only three States—Idaho, Illinois, and New Jersey—were real estate loans expressly forbidden. Nine of the 16

States with no specific provisions concerning real estate loans in their credit union laws reported some activity in this area in 1957. In the 25 States that furnished information on real estate loans during 1957, total loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to \$1,125.8 million. Almost \$264.7 million—or nearly one-fourth the total—was secured by real estate (table 2).

Data on the operations of the State-chartered credit unions in 1957 are shown in table 3 for each of the 46 jurisdictions with a State credit union law. As in earlier years, Illinois had the largest number of active credit unions—1,448—and Wisconsin was

second with 710. California, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio also reported more than 500 active credit unions operating under State charter. Three States had more than 400,000 credit union members—California (422,816), Illinois (691,634), and Massachusetts (403,687). Of total assets of \$2,021 million held by all credit unions, Illinois had almost 15 percent (\$290 million), and California, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Wisconsin each reported more than \$150 million. Illinois reported that \$8.3 million was paid in dividends; California, \$5.2 million; Michigan, \$4.7 million; and Wisconsin, \$4.1 million.

Summary data on credit unions op-

Table 3.—Operations of State-chartered credit unions, by State, 1957

State	Law enacted	Number of credit unions		Number of members	Loans outstanding, end of year	Paid-in share capital	Reserves	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares
		Active	Reporting							
Total, 1956 <sup>1</sup>		8,901	8,763	4,548,617	\$1,276,979,336	\$1,471,341,255	\$82,689,526	\$1,741,742,060	\$68,883,604	\$46,370,985
Total, 1957 <sup>1</sup>		9,463	9,335	4,963,813	1,530,988,859	1,708,531,211	96,702,617	2,021,144,713	87,870,813	55,488,889
Alabama	1927	131	131	78,767	26,405,531	30,841,323	1,149,028	35,335,746	1,766,357	1,238,913
Arizona	1929	48	46	13,041	3,514,033	3,298,819	66,291	3,878,567	674,316	106,329
Arkansas	1931	54	52	13,517	2,541,715	3,113,671	122,140	3,448,335	135,296	95,495
California	1927	571	571	422,816	147,604,936	149,800,585	6,559,806	172,953,868	7,726,153	5,165,864
Colorado	1931	128	128	76,728	29,233,295	29,922,137	1,222,016	34,859,981	1,574,127	894,441
Connecticut	1939	159	159	44,655	10,389,833	13,748,566	379,054	15,174,727	275,287	283,229
District of Columbia	1932	18	18	20,136	3,675,171	4,009,510	326,651	4,754,546	199,439	148,384
Florida	1929	288	270	100,510	28,928,698	32,063,239	1,957,088	36,208,995	1,816,201	1,070,305
Georgia	1925	<sup>2</sup> 170	<sup>2</sup> 170	74,489	21,797,997	381,678	1,112,412	28,473,384	<sup>3</sup> 1,890,205	( <sup>4</sup> )
Idaho	1935	50	47	5,845	921,391	860,362	22,815	996,067	46,938	24,256
Illinois	1925	1,448	1,396	691,634	190,389,634	261,017,795	15,421,433	289,371,191	11,982,280	8,319,056
Indiana	1923	161	161	( <sup>4</sup> )	24,444,175	29,235,747	1,590,267	32,654,565	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Iowa	1925	300	300	110,301	35,010,344	40,038,394	1,976,432	45,167,651	1,643,551	1,278,576
Kansas	1929	182	177	69,456	18,856,485	22,577,802	689,943	25,201,689	1,176,077	723,406
Kentucky	1922	130	130	( <sup>4</sup> )	16,212,375	18,980,125	1,132,217	21,437,515	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Louisiana	1924	101	98	( <sup>4</sup> )	9,911,535	10,465,803	695,457	12,334,078	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Maine	1939	13	13	12,379	3,425,506	3,597,333	234,047	4,344,152	131,292	109,488
Maryland	1929	47	47	50,391	13,652,475	13,151,073	844,435	16,690,269	670,603	514,160
Massachusetts	1909	478	478	403,687	111,068,514	135,146,165	13,149,154	163,968,839	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Michigan	1925	566	559	347,274	135,793,594	149,000,506	6,366,754	169,507,416	6,680,724	4,730,023
Minnesota	1925	402	402	185,548	75,119,122	74,339,963	3,671,015	90,396,159	3,014,371	2,488,334
Mississippi	1924	23	23	10,494	1,854,717	2,193,684	124,965	2,557,468	106,217	77,611
Missouri	1927	529	507	230,904	68,928,648	86,022,386	3,821,437	95,423,064	2,355,534	2,312,628
Montana	1929	25	25	4,575	957,500	911,559	48,875	1,129,322	47,214	16,731
Nebraska	1919	73	73	30,225	9,506,967	11,066,124	434,563	12,108,317	553,576	412,458
New Hampshire	1921	36	36	16,167	5,209,007	2,996,940	192,427	6,479,108	236,820	72,016
New Jersey	1924	75	75	39,552	4,190,197	12,951,226	591,486	13,960,105	484,695	375,933
New Mexico	1945	48	48	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,051,820	1,879,300	39,713	2,195,360	91,129	( <sup>4</sup> )
New York	1913	160	160	159,177	36,782,104	41,697,644	3,760,042	49,675,841	1,969,710	1,249,428
North Carolina	1915	204	204	79,715	17,275,462	18,840,312	1,316,722	23,064,247	938,671	638,945
North Dakota	1935	83	83	18,638	5,544,910	7,210,540	265,057	7,762,315	207,268	91,339
Ohio	1931	568	568	292,485	99,988,480	104,540,865	5,201,948	122,035,955	9,187,303	3,481,507
Oklahoma	1933	41	41	( <sup>4</sup> )	15,653,406	283,907	1,213,004	18,780,790	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Oregon	1915	40	40	35,075	14,070,010	14,637,489	804,799	16,490,712	903,033	508,054
Pennsylvania	1933	123	123	79,826	16,335,339	21,461,841	1,137,826	25,570,177	<sup>2</sup> 982,418	664,283
Puerto Rico	1947	158	158	52,000	9,007,821	7,951,464	338,484	10,034,976	101,327	( <sup>4</sup> )
Rhode Island	1914	81	81	95,989	38,604,389	33,869,762	8,259,879	52,568,436	1,810,816	1,015,642
South Carolina	1915	30	20	8,180	1,885,881	1,924,223	56,926	2,292,963	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Tennessee	1923	156	154	81,171	27,317,896	31,959,190	1,045,918	35,880,809	1,589,008	1,133,473
Texas	1913	300	388	186,705	66,390,273	69,478,266	1,763,210	78,477,338	3,830,178	2,934,029
Utah	1915	152	152	44,952	19,181,649	19,143,579	501,454	21,598,032	1,009,515	685,607
Vermont	1941	60	60	12,276	2,144,149	2,224,822	76,321	2,475,565	110,708	51,811
Virginia	1921	85	85	( <sup>4</sup> )	9,749,430	9,602,030	546,060	12,630,271	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Washington	1933	145	145	117,108	34,239,897	38,592,953	2,004,028	44,416,372	2,217,056	1,368,562
West Virginia	1925	23	23	7,783	2,225,583	1,696,909	91,081	2,551,626	129,273	78,130
Wisconsin	1913	710	710	314,622	118,975,965	139,803,600	9,377,937	153,857,844	6,165,714	4,114,708

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for data not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Data furnished by State Credit Union League.

<sup>4</sup> Data not reported.

<sup>5</sup> Fiscal year ended June 30.

<sup>6</sup> Includes data for 1 credit union as of Oct. 31.

<sup>7</sup> Fiscal year ended Sept. 30.



**Table 4.—Selected data on State-chartered and Federal credit union operations, 1952 and 1957**

[Amounts in thousands]		
Item	1952	1957
<b>All credit unions</b>		
Number in operation.....	12,287	18,198
Number reporting.....	12,249	18,070
Number of members.....	5,888,287	9,861,502
Amount of loans outstanding.....	\$985,045	\$2,788,308
Paid-in share capital <sup>1</sup> .....	1,308,948	3,297,722
Reserves.....	59,440	165,257
Total assets.....	1,516,119	3,809,913
Net earnings.....	49,392	166,095
Dividends paid on shares.....	35,144	109,521
<b>State-chartered credit unions</b>		
Number in operation.....	6,362	9,463
Number reporting.....	6,324	9,335
Number of members.....	3,035,046	4,963,813
Amount of loans outstanding.....	\$569,982	\$1,530,989
Paid-in share capital.....	711,574	1,708,531
Reserves.....	38,880	96,703
Total assets.....	853,710	2,021,145
Net earnings.....	25,967	87,871
Dividends paid on shares.....	18,547	55,489
<b>Federal credit unions</b>		
Number in operation.....	5,925	8,735
Number reporting.....	5,925	8,735
Number of members.....	2,853,241	4,897,689
Amount of loans outstanding.....	\$415,062	\$1,257,319
Paid-in share capital.....	597,374	1,589,191
Reserves.....	20,561	68,555
Total assets.....	662,409	1,788,768
Net earnings.....	23,426	78,224
Dividends paid on shares.....	16,596	54,032

<sup>1</sup> Excludes members' deposits amounting to \$47,299,000 in 1952 and \$83,918,000 in 1957.

erating under State or Federal charter appear in table 4. At the end of 1957 the number of active credit unions in the United States, its Territories, and its possessions exceeded 18,000, and membership in these groups was near the 10-million mark. Savings (shares) in State and Federal credit unions amounted to \$3.3 billion, and members' deposits, accepted under some State laws but not under the Federal law, added another \$84 million. Assets of all credit unions exceeded \$3.8 billion at the end of 1957, and loans to members amounted to nearly \$2.8 billion.

The State-chartered credit unions made up 52 percent of all credit unions in operation at the end of 1957. Their assets represented 53 percent of all credit-union assets, and the number of members was equal to slightly more than half the total for all credit unions.

## Recent Publications\*

### General

"Controlling Fringe Benefit Costs." *Management Record*, New York, Vol. 20, June 1958, pp. 211-222.

A round-table discussion on cost-of-living pensions, major medical insurance, and workmen's compensation.

"The Development of the Social Security Scheme in Poland." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Apr.-May 1958, pp. 149-153. \$4. a year.

"Economic Stability and Social Security." *International Labour Review*, Geneva, Vol. 77, May 1958, pp. 434-454. 60 cents.

Assesses the effect of social security programs on economic stability.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *The Cost of Social Security, 1949-1954*. Geneva: The Office, 1958. 201 pp. \$3.

Information, based on replies to questionnaires, on the financial operations of social security programs and trends in costs.

MENCHER, SAMUEL. "Financial Relationships Between Voluntary and Statutory Bodies in the British Social Services." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 32, June 1958, pp. 138-151. \$2.25.

Emphasizes programs for child care and services for the aged and the handicapped.

### Retirement and Old Age

CASINI, OSCAR; DE LUCA, F.; and TORSI, ALDO. "Invalidity and Old-Age Pensions for Independent Farmers, Sharecroppers and Tenant Farmers of Italy." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Apr.-May 1958, pp. 155-166. \$4 a year.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GERONTOLOGY. SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE (European Section). *The Need for Cross-National Surveys of Old-Age. Report of a Conference at Copenhagen, October 19-23, 1956*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Division of Gerontology, 1958. 77 pp. \$2.

Includes Income Surveys, by Brian Abel-Smith; Family Relationships, by

Peter Townsend; Pensions and Retirement, by Jorgen Dich; Research on Employment, by F. le Gros Clark; Causes of Institutionalization, by Angelo Pagani; Calculations of Possible Savings Through the Introduction of Assistance in the Home Instead of Institutional Maintenance of the Aged in Denmark, by Henning Friis; and Socio-Medical Surveys, by R. J. van Zonneveld.

"New Pension Insurance Schemes for Self-employed Persons in Austria." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 19, June 15, 1958, pp. 497-502. 25 cents.

"Old-Age Pensions and Allowance Scheme for Self-employed Persons in Algeria." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 19, June 15, 1958, pp. 496-497. 25 cents.

U. S. BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS. *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund*. (H. Doc. 401, 85th Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 58 pp.

Report on the operation of the two trust funds for the fiscal year ended June 1957, and estimates of operations during the next 5 fiscal years.

### Public Welfare

COYLE, GRACE LONGWELL. *Social Science in the Professional Education of Social Workers*. New York: Council of Social Work Education, 1958. 69 pp. \$1.

FRIEDLANDER, WALTER A., editor. *Concepts and Methods of Social Work*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. 308 pp. \$4.50.

Includes Social Casework, by Henry S. Maas; The Methods of Social Group Work, by Gisela Konopka; Social Work Community Organization Methods and Processes, by Genevieve W. Carter; and Social Welfare Administration and Research, by Walter A. Friedlander.

GREENWOOD, ERNEST. "Social Work Research: The Role of the Schools." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 32, June 1958, pp. 152-166. \$2.25.

HENDRICKS, THOMASINE. "Social Work Performance: Standards and Evaluation." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 391-396. 50 cents.

SHERMAN, SANFORD N.; BEATMAN, FRANCES L.; and ACKERMAN, NATHAN (Continued on page 27)

\* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

# Current Operating Statistics

**Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–58**  
[In thousands; data corrected to Oct. 7, 1958]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance			
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>3</sup>	State laws <sup>10</sup>	Veterans' legis-lation <sup>11</sup>	Rail-road Unem-employment Insurance Act <sup>9</sup>
						Monthly				Lump-sum <sup>7</sup>					
Social Security Act	Rail-road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com-mis-sion <sup>2</sup>	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration <sup>3</sup>	Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Rail-road Retirement Act <sup>5</sup>	Civil Service Com-mis-sion <sup>2</sup>	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration <sup>6</sup>	Social Secu-rity Act	Other <sup>8</sup>						
Number of beneficiaries															
1957															
August.....		7,999.7	456.0	279.9	2,807.0	2,678.5	222.2	92.6	(12)	43.2	12.2	33.3	1,021.9	42.7	50.7
September.....		8,099.8	458.3	283.1	2,808.0	2,691.6	223.4	93.4	1,175.8	56.5	12.7	33.0	975.0	38.7	42.6
October.....		8,204.8	460.9	286.2	2,812.3	2,719.5	224.5	95.0	(12)	61.8	12.8	36.5	1,020.1	28.5	53.4
November.....		8,284.9	462.1	289.2	2,817.6	2,741.0	224.8	95.6	(12)	57.4	12.1	34.9	1,146.3	32.2	65.9
December.....		8,354.5	462.7	292.3	2,819.3	2,774.2	225.8	96.5	1,170.0	61.7	12.2	38.0	1,638.9	45.5	102.2
1958															
January.....		8,412.5	463.1	295.3	2,822.7	2,792.3	227.0	97.2	(12)	50.4	12.9	39.3	2,342.4	66.1	139.1
February.....		8,507.6	465.1	297.9	2,824.8	2,814.5	227.8	98.0	(12)	57.4	13.0	39.1	2,698.3	82.2	141.4
March.....		8,619.5	467.4	300.7	2,826.8	2,841.2	228.7	99.4	1,190.3	64.7	13.4	38.3	2,965.9	95.5	143.7
April.....		8,759.7	470.2	304.0	2,832.9	2,868.4	230.0	101.2	(12)	74.1	13.2	38.6	2,966.9	95.8	157.2
May.....		8,867.0	473.1	306.4	2,841.5	2,891.5	231.1	102.6	(12)	64.0	13.5	38.8	2,731.7	87.0	138.1
June.....		8,985.0	476.0	309.4	2,850.5	2,919.9	231.7	106.4	1,190.4	64.3	13.1	38.5	2,590.3	89.0	117.4
July.....		9,071.2	477.1	312.2	2,858.3	2,940.7	232.3	107.2	(12)	51.6	12.8	38.1	2,234.1	92.4	112.4
August.....		9,168.5	478.8	314.0	2,867.6	2,963.6	233.7	107.7	(12)	50.9	12.4	31.8	2,043.5	65.0	128.7
Amount of benefits <sup>12</sup>															
1940.....	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,961
1941.....	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,550	111,799	13,270	13,943			344,321		14,537
1942.....	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	111,193	15,005	14,342			344,084		6,268
1943.....	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	116,133	17,843	17,255			79,643		917
1944.....	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	336,279	73,451	1,765	144,302	22,034	19,238			62,385		\$4,215
1945.....	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	254,238	26,127	23,431			445,866		126,630
1946.....	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	333,640	27,851	30,610			1,094,850		1,743,718
1947.....	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	382,515	29,460	33,115			1,138,368		776,165
1948.....	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140		30,843		703,265
1949.....	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596
1950.....	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951.....	5,563,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,556	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952.....	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793
1953.....	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,301	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,684
1954.....	9,455,371	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,966	107,666	157,088
1955.....	10,275,572	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284
1956.....	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443
1957.....	13,559,732	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,173,029	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	754,975	138,785	47,912	51,292	1,768,445	53,087	99,535
1958															
August.....	1,070,527	454,917	43,870	40,376	179,483	121,837	11,678	4,934	64,060	8,606	3,587	4,780	121,333	4,406	6,660
September.....	1,072,401	461,164	44,111	41,184	179,374	122,847	11,762	5,009	64,033	11,406	3,921	4,783	113,325	3,793	5,689
October.....	1,118,812	467,838	44,402	41,804	190,656	124,397	11,839	5,117	68,073	12,459	4,573	5,476	131,832	3,014	7,332
November.....	1,130,181	472,987	44,540	42,058	190,658	125,733	11,879	5,127	68,073	11,672	3,962	4,909	136,627	3,104	8,852
December.....	1,217,245	477,924	44,614	42,565	190,904	127,531	11,943	5,178	68,162	12,449	4,243	5,550	207,110	4,574	14,498
1958															
January.....	1,336,793	482,528	44,690	43,305	191,698	128,627	12,029	5,345	68,854	10,172	4,098	5,383	313,012	6,925	20,127
February.....	1,352,024	489,855	44,954	43,447	191,325	129,948	12,095	5,365	68,725	11,503	4,201	5,786	320,181	7,546	19,093
March.....	1,420,483	497,971	45,247	44,316	191,893	131,441	12,171	5,511	68,922	12,995	4,797	4,060	370,248	9,285	21,626
April.....	1,473,605	507,890	45,563	44,771	193,837	133,148	12,263	5,564	69,174	15,019	5,508	4,037	403,845	9,833	23,153
May.....	1,436,864	515,164	45,907	45,127	194,240	134,534	12,345	5,636	69,354	12,904	5,181	3,426	383,550	8,922	20,574
June.....	1,404,694	523,478	46,225	45,400	194,897	136,206	12,402	5,695	69,497	13,039	4,174	3,056	325,121	8,853	16,651
July.....	1,436,373	529,844	46,361	45,639	195,500	137,519	12,459	5,729	69,600	10,444	3,938	3,404	351,050	10,151	14,735
August.....	1,442,444	538,741	46,561	48,843	196,100	138,987	12,556	6,570	69,800	12,128	3,732	4,660	337,352	6,553	19,861

<sup>1</sup> Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated (beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits), and, beginning July 1957, disability benefits to workers aged 50-64. Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits; partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to widows, parents, and children of veterans; data for beneficiaries, end of quarter; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs; beginning 1955, data for veterans' programs estimated.

<sup>9</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning Jan. 1955<sup>1</sup> includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Beginning June 1958, payments include those under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958—\$52,000 in June, \$45,412,000 in July, and \$81,920,040 in August.

<sup>11</sup> Beginning Sept. 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

<sup>12</sup> Not available.

<sup>13</sup> Payments: under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

**Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1956-58**

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance				Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>		Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
	Retirement and survivors	Disability					
Fiscal year:							
1956-57 <sup>6</sup>	\$6,539,849	\$337,199	\$1,171,155	\$616,020	\$1,537,127	\$330,034	\$77,858
1957-58 <sup>7</sup>	7,266,985	926,403	1,258,730	575,307	1,500,397	335,878	99,891
2 months ended:							
August 1956	1,169,836		621,632	104,780	443,727	2,461	10,267
August 1957	1,194,935		127,509	102,940	457,721	1,636	11,830
August 1958	1,348,123		267,479	89,035	433,391	1,731	11,840
1957							
August	829,053	112,664	75,757	83,581	283,805	882	11,065
September	433,600	54,899	102,791	53,858	10,495	623	12,650
October	341,408	34,791	118,472	30,740	116,175	726	810
November	626,362	80,422	100,782	68,796	195,684	739	10,173
December	345,063	42,822	123,493	49,177	12,067	687	13,830
1958							
January	267,657	36,189	121,885	18,721	78,772	53,272	532
February	886,581	119,443	113,282	77,722	136,658	269,024	7,935
March	598,151	74,963	103,610	42,977	8,651	4,691	15,176
April	747,075	83,350	121,330	17,051	179,064	1,685	810
May	1,128,413	154,760	107,369	70,197	296,553	1,651	9,883
June <sup>7</sup>	667,739	93,332	118,205	43,129	8,559	1,143	16,283
July <sup>7</sup>	425,596	38,173	113,346	16,721	179,020	857	375
August	922,527	129,295	154,133	72,314	254,371	873	11,465

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance, and beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from

employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

**Table 3.—Total Federal cash income and outgo, <sup>1</sup> and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act, fiscal years 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-58**

[In millions]

Classification	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Cash income or deposits <sup>1</sup>			
Social security	\$77,079	\$81,875	\$82,094
Federal old-age and survivors insurance contributions	8,100	8,785	10,031
Federal disability insurance contributions	6,442	6,540	7,269
Federal unemployment taxes	325	330	336
Deposits in unemployment trust fund <sup>2</sup>	1,333	1,578	1,501
Other	68,979	73,090	72,063
Cash outgo or withdrawals <sup>1</sup>			
Social security	71,984	79,183	83,188
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration <sup>3</sup>	8,497	10,028	13,284
Administrative expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor <sup>4</sup>	98	124	146
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury <sup>5</sup>	5	5	6
Grants to States <sup>6</sup>	30	31	36
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund	1,716	1,839	2,127
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments	1,287	1,514	2,926
Disability insurance benefit payments <sup>7</sup>	5,361	6,515	7,875
Other	63,487	69,155	69,904

<sup>1</sup> Represents flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the general fund and trust accounts of the Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenses of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for construction of a building.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes salaries and expenses for the Mexican farm labor program.

<sup>5</sup> In connection with old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning 1956-57, disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Grants for employment security administration (including employment service); for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled; and for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services.

<sup>7</sup> Beginning August 1957.

Source: Total Federal cash income or deposits and outgo or withdrawals from *Treasury Bulletin*; trust fund operations from Treasury releases; other data from *Final Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*, the *Federal Budgets*, and individual agencies.



Table 4.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58

[In thousands]

State	Total, fiscal year 1956-57	Fiscal year 1957-58								
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled <sup>1</sup>	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Employ- ment security <sup>2</sup>	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$1,838,846.3	\$2,127,135.4	\$1,079,885.4	\$125,617.3	\$544,373.3	\$44,811.0	\$291,725.8	\$16,336.4	\$14,846.7	\$9,539.5
Alabama.....	54,097.9	55,054.1	36,821.3	4,103.8	8,213.0	545.3	4,032.6	536.6	504.0	297.5
Alaska.....	3,148.7	3,256.4	691.5	.....	968.7	42.1	1,192.5	120.8	193.2	47.6
Arizona.....	13,542.6	14,892.4	6,063.7	.....	4,970.6	386.4	3,230.1	151.2	.....	90.4
Arkansas.....	25,815.5	35,593.3	23,508.4	2,411.8	5,028.5	925.3	2,965.6	276.8	266.5	210.4
California.....	197,623.9	237,368.2	132,969.9	1,280.6	62,053.3	7,087.1	32,069.9	833.6	731.2	342.6
Colorado.....	29,741.9	37,340.0	24,786.4	2,650.0	6,378.7	166.9	2,764.3	313.4	166.4	113.9
Connecticut.....	15,661.3	20,425.8	7,840.6	1,192.4	5,657.5	174.1	4,998.7	257.9	214.5	90.1
Delaware.....	2,608.7	3,324.4	710.5	166.2	1,360.0	149.8	680.1	111.9	94.6	51.3
District of Columbia.....	6,138.3	8,156.8	1,431.4	1,297.4	2,846.2	123.4	2,054.1	201.9	169.1	33.3
Florida.....	49,827.6	58,282.4	32,073.8	3,161.3	15,914.4	1,217.4	5,104.1	379.3	247.9	184.2
Georgia.....	53,734.7	66,053.0	40,431.2	6,364.7	12,451.3	1,547.8	4,016.0	449.8	460.4	331.8
Hawaii.....	4,855.4	5,053.8	631.8	514.3	2,542.3	41.4	925.1	206.0	136.5	56.4
Idaho.....	7,019.8	7,358.4	3,384.3	432.7	1,593.1	82.0	1,561.9	165.3	106.4	32.7
Illinois.....	70,223.3	93,722.4	40,691.5	6,637.4	29,846.1	1,616.8	13,718.7	468.3	448.6	295.0
Indiana.....	25,794.0	27,568.0	12,308.2	.....	8,748.6	870.9	4,969.3	309.7	242.3	119.0
Iowa.....	26,190.7	26,446.0	16,315.2	.....	6,241.9	692.5	2,524.3	168.6	288.9	214.6
Kansas.....	23,106.4	24,841.8	15,082.6	2,076.5	4,637.1	316.0	2,200.6	178.1	199.1	151.8
Kentucky.....	38,941.2	41,967.7	20,040.3	2,510.2	13,828.8	1,159.2	3,325.8	368.7	427.5	307.2
Louisiana.....	83,762.1	89,979.3	58,494.9	6,321.8	19,589.8	1,189.6	3,415.1	371.9	356.2	240.0
Maine.....	9,576.0	13,124.1	5,983.6	651.0	4,421.3	241.4	1,488.0	133.8	114.8	90.2
Maryland.....	17,131.3	18,917.9	3,865.5	2,264.1	6,550.0	202.2	5,213.7	396.1	284.5	141.8
Massachusetts.....	60,991.1	75,309.3	44,074.4	5,171.4	12,753.1	1,022.1	11,460.7	417.7	311.5	98.4
Michigan.....	56,960.1	73,167.2	33,690.7	1,694.6	20,439.2	916.2	15,083.7	515.7	502.1	325.0
Minnesota.....	32,527.8	37,081.7	22,790.2	895.2	7,597.3	580.2	4,249.2	335.0	400.8	233.8
Mississippi.....	28,677.7	40,483.8	25,868.7	1,831.3	6,917.2	2,033.2	2,860.4	400.9	297.7	274.4
Missouri.....	84,666.2	89,261.8	55,589.7	6,979.7	18,444.7	2,149.8	5,235.1	317.6	307.3	237.9
Montana.....	7,820.1	7,952.2	3,474.7	693.9	1,814.4	203.9	1,416.0	123.3	144.2	81.8
Nebraska.....	11,939.8	12,792.5	7,627.2	688.7	2,470.7	487.1	1,195.0	115.1	131.2	77.5
Nevada.....	2,723.0	3,353.3	1,342.3	.....	695.2	82.7	993.8	150.6	67.6	21.1
New Hampshire.....	4,255.7	5,412.9	2,531.1	180.7	1,025.8	120.4	1,290.7	97.6	105.2	61.4
New Jersey.....	26,260.3	31,379.9	9,986.1	2,501.2	6,471.9	471.1	11,429.5	205.7	205.4	109.0
New Mexico.....	12,415.7	13,773.5	4,570.0	961.0	6,075.3	190.1	1,537.7	203.9	140.2	95.3
New York.....	155,078.1	170,745.6	42,719.3	18,967.7	63,515.0	2,296.2	41,661.2	742.5	560.4	283.3
North Carolina.....	43,385.5	47,969.2	17,165.7	5,793.9	16,257.3	2,219.7	4,821.9	647.3	613.1	450.3
North Dakota.....	6,545.2	6,884.0	3,530.0	484.9	1,525.2	53.9	971.0	113.6	105.5	99.9
Ohio.....	67,647.6	87,538.1	48,404.3	4,750.6	18,306.2	2,036.4	12,604.7	563.4	497.1	375.4
Oklahoma.....	54,826.3	72,681.9	48,802.0	4,420.5	14,165.9	1,037.1	3,579.6	240.8	257.0	179.0
Oregon.....	14,906.0	20,680.0	9,313.2	2,292.4	4,625.4	162.6	3,851.0	148.0	176.1	111.3
Pennsylvania.....	77,429.8	82,255.9	19,080.8	5,848.6	28,958.1	3,336.3	23,219.3	713.4	657.6	441.8
Puerto Rico.....	9,248.1	7,562.6	1,509.4	893.1	2,956.0	69.9	1,060.5	382.7	413.5	277.5
Rhode Island.....	9,046.7	11,144.8	3,152.2	1,001.0	3,809.4	62.3	2,850.5	127.6	93.8	48.0
South Carolina.....	23,880.8	24,889.8	12,292.3	2,584.8	5,121.6	660.5	3,226.8	373.2	368.8	261.8
South Dakota.....	7,427.1	7,827.5	4,001.2	421.6	2,351.1	79.0	727.7	73.3	79.0	94.6
Tennessee.....	38,750.5	41,816.2	20,225.7	1,871.2	13,180.8	1,113.6	4,125.3	521.9	474.6	303.1
Texas.....	115,351.1	123,504.6	88,064.3	897.1	18,757.3	2,655.7	11,247.9	699.5	706.0	476.8
Utah.....	8,718.9	10,769.6	4,330.0	954.8	2,875.2	115.6	2,093.4	147.5	175.6	77.5
Vermont.....	4,406.7	5,274.6	2,738.8	296.0	952.7	65.7	959.8	105.6	91.9	64.1
Virginia.....	16,943.9	18,194.2	5,312.9	2,071.5	6,587.6	471.0	2,567.5	522.1	398.5	263.1
Virgin Islands.....	403.9	470.5	91.4	15.1	80.0	2.9	65.4	93.3	87.5	34.9
Washington.....	42,023.6	45,529.3	26,609.5	2,877.9	9,449.6	394.1	5,627.7	259.4	170.6	140.5
West Virginia.....	26,262.2	26,940.7	6,810.0	2,599.1	14,179.2	370.9	2,276.0	233.4	247.5	224.6
Wisconsin.....	25,367.5	32,096.1	18,259.4	688.4	7,577.1	540.2	4,230.3	237.0	322.4	241.3
Wyoming.....	3,418.2	3,665.7	1,801.2	253.0	596.7	33.2	755.7	108.0	84.4	33.5

<sup>1</sup> States for which no grant is shown either had no approved plan or State plan was approved too late to receive grant during this period.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes grants made to State employment security agencies as agents for the United States for the payment of unemployment compensation to veterans

under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, operating costs of the District of Columbia Employment Center, a small payment to Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to States, and a grant to Guam.

Source: Unpublished data of administrative agencies.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–58

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Interest received <sup>2</sup>	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses <sup>3,4</sup>	Invested in U.S. Government securities <sup>5</sup>	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937–August 1958 <sup>6</sup>	\$57,232,922	\$5,049,187	\$38,372,122	<sup>4</sup> \$1,299,029	\$21,689,015	\$921,943	\$22,610,959
Fiscal year:							
1956–57 <sup>7</sup>	6,539,849	560,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957–58 <sup>8</sup>	7,266,985	557,274	7,874,933	<sup>4</sup> 165,603	21,764,189	1,048,412	22,812,601
2 months ended:							
August 1956	1,169,836	4,216	966,465	21,223	22,202,361	577,068	22,779,473
August 1957	1,194,935	9,291	1,234,239	25,485	22,196,524	776,856	22,973,380
August 1958	1,348,123	13,557	1,529,797	33,525	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,959
1957							
August	829,053	7,842	608,520	11,578	22,196,524	776,856	22,973,380
September	433,600	15,399	626,766	13,383	21,878,841	903,390	22,782,231
October	341,408	20,329	640,336	17,302	21,781,477	704,853	22,486,330
November	626,362	8,629	636,111	13,326	21,621,070	850,814	22,471,884
December	345,063	226,412	637,704	12,798	21,565,885	826,972	22,392,857
1958							
January	267,657	1,437	632,608	15,268	21,249,585	764,490	22,014,075
February	886,581	10,971	654,678	13,756	21,319,282	923,911	22,243,193
March	598,151	15,843	680,659	16,026	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
April	747,075	21,362	710,473	18,856	21,362,123	837,487	22,199,610
May	1,128,413	9,695	710,190	13,762	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
June <sup>9</sup>	697,739	217,906	711,170	<sup>4</sup> 5,640	21,764,189	1,048,412	22,812,601
July <sup>9</sup>	425,596	1,614	<sup>8</sup> 822,184	19,129	21,474,961	923,536	22,398,497
August	922,527	11,943	707,613	14,396	21,689,015	921,943	22,610,959
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957–August 1958 <sup>6</sup>	1,431,071	17,662	206,717	<sup>4</sup> 13,556	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461
Fiscal year:							
1956–57 <sup>7</sup>	337,199	1,363		1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957–58 <sup>8</sup>	926,403	15,843	168,420	<sup>4</sup> 12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1957							
August	112,664	47	8,528	245	447,000	32,737	479,737
September	54,899	171	9,333	245	476,489	48,741	525,230
October	34,791	148	11,437	248	530,620	17,865	548,485
November	80,422	238	13,067	248	567,991	47,839	615,830
December	42,822	5,256	14,311	248	611,946	37,403	649,349
1958							
January	36,189	43	15,730	266	649,146	20,440	669,585
February	119,443	298	18,034	266	708,585	62,441	771,026
March	74,963	184	19,193	266	789,388	37,324	826,713
April	83,356	354	20,206	229	858,659	31,323	889,982
May	154,760	632	19,407	229	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
June <sup>9</sup>	93,332	8,456	19,175	<sup>4</sup> 9,378	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
July <sup>9</sup>	38,173	46	18,747	69	1,085,186	33,190	1,118,376
August	129,295	410	19,551	69	1,170,578	57,884	1,228,461

<sup>1</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956, and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance fund to the old-age and survivors insurance fund (see footnote 4).

<sup>3</sup> Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest) between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9 million applicable to fiscal year 1956–57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958.

<sup>5</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

<sup>8</sup> Includes payment of \$124 million to the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956.

Source: *Monthly Statement and Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, August 1957–August 1958, and monthly benefits awarded, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>

[In thousands; data corrected to Sept. 19, 1958]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's <sup>2</sup>		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
In current-payment status at end of month:																
1957																
August.....	10,678.2	\$576,754	5,966.8	\$383,165	1,760.9	\$60,309	1,448.2	\$55,281	1,043.8	\$53,025	320.2	\$15,585	28.4	\$1,461	109.9	\$7,928
September.....	10,791.5	584,010	6,029.4	387,759	1,778.7	60,986	1,459.2	55,846	1,055.0	53,657	320.5	15,613	28.5	1,471	120.1	8,679
October.....	10,924.3	592,236	6,098.4	392,769	1,799.9	61,764	1,475.4	56,601	1,068.3	54,414	322.5	15,733	28.7	1,482	131.1	9,473
November.....	11,025.9	598,720	6,148.7	396,494	1,814.5	62,310	1,487.7	57,228	1,080.6	55,118	325.1	15,895	28.8	1,492	140.5	10,183
December.....	11,128.9	605,455	6,197.5	400,250	1,827.0	62,802	1,502.1	57,952	1,095.1	55,944	328.3	16,102	28.9	1,501	149.8	10,904
1958																
January.....	11,204.9	611,155	6,236.3	403,699	1,835.3	63,191	1,509.4	58,365	1,106.0	56,567	329.8	16,207	29.0	1,506	159.1	11,621
February.....	11,322.1	619,803	6,300.6	409,358	1,854.0	64,014	1,518.7	58,858	1,119.5	57,345	331.4	16,320	29.0	1,511	168.9	12,397
March.....	11,460.6	629,412	6,380.2	415,822	1,875.3	64,908	1,531.9	59,485	1,132.1	58,068	334.5	16,523	29.1	1,514	177.6	13,091
April.....	11,628.1	641,038	6,476.9	423,649	1,903.6	66,076	1,545.8	60,193	1,147.2	58,959	338.0	16,770	29.1	1,519	187.5	13,872
May.....	11,758.5	649,699	6,551.8	429,409	1,925.2	66,920	1,557.3	60,751	1,160.2	59,717	340.2	16,934	29.2	1,526	194.6	14,441
June.....	11,905.3	659,684	6,638.5	436,244	1,947.4	67,821	1,571.9	61,471	1,172.8	60,457	344.9	17,241	29.4	1,538	200.4	14,911
July.....	12,011.8	667,364	6,703.2	441,563	1,962.3	68,460	1,579.0	61,880	1,184.6	61,149	348.6	17,504	29.5	1,546	204.7	15,261
August.....	12,132.1	677,727	6,765.3	446,749	1,975.6	69,054	1,587.7	62,393	1,198.2	61,955	351.7	17,726	29.5	1,549	224.1	16,302
Awarded, August 1958....	190.3	11,823	95.6	7,184	31.4	1,155	25.1	1,013	19.4	1,088	7.6	437	.3	17	10.9	920

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1957, includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of deceased or retired insured workers—whose

disability began before age 18.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64. Effective for months beginning August 1958, disability insurance benefits are not offset by other benefits payable because of disability.



Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and amount of monthly benefits <sup>1</sup> in current-payment status as of June 30, 1958, by type of benefit and by State <sup>2</sup>

[Amounts in thousands]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's <sup>3</sup>		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	11,905,288	\$659,684.1	6,638,500	\$436,244.4	1,947,414	\$67,821.1	1,571,933	\$61,471.1	1,172,767	\$60,457.4	344,913	\$17,241.1	29,386	\$1,538.0	200,375	\$14,911.0
Ala.....	180,386	8,075.4	82,224	4,630.8	28,248	781.2	41,207	1,273.6	14,337	645.3	8,668	362.4	944	45.0	4,758	337.1
Alaska.....	5,285	268.6	2,723	176.1	296	9.1	1,783	59.4	156	7.8	234	9.0	11	0.7	82	6.5
Ariz.....	59,612	3,205.8	30,301	1,992.0	8,217	284.5	12,736	477.9	4,310	220.4	2,408	114.0	210	10.5	1,430	106.5
Ark.....	121,621	5,340.3	63,942	3,438.2	23,275	613.9	19,938	607.5	7,819	338.2	3,943	169.3	479	23.3	2,225	149.9
Calif.....	928,610	53,435.6	555,338	36,776.1	133,923	4,815.2	114,455	5,006.2	87,948	4,569.0	21,528	1,123.9	1,535	82.9	13,883	1,062.3
Colo.....	98,126	5,316.4	55,471	3,561.2	16,320	556.0	13,972	549.7	8,459	428.9	2,621	128.4	139	6.8	1,144	85.4
Conn.....	188,710	11,850.4	110,201	8,050.6	29,918	1,184.6	17,532	823.5	23,128	1,270.6	4,169	234.4	381	21.1	3,351	265.6
Del.....	26,947	1,547.7	15,582	1,032.4	3,970	147.6	3,228	136.8	2,896	153.1	714	37.1	71	3.8	486	36.9
D. C.....	41,465	2,280.4	24,749	1,574.1	4,393	156.4	5,872	214.9	4,246	214.1	1,323	57.4	77	3.9	805	59.6
Fla.....	357,132	20,282.2	209,299	14,113.5	62,438	2,239.8	42,372	1,586.5	26,391	1,350.1	8,904	425.3	614	30.7	7,114	536.3
Ga.....	186,871	8,457.0	88,043	4,928.1	24,952	718.2	44,051	1,381.7	14,788	669.2	9,077	365.3	911	42.6	5,049	351.9
Hawaii.....	24,833	1,258.6	13,064	815.2	2,158	99.4	5,464	185.7	1,579	74.3	1,043	45.2	61	3.3	464	35.5
Idaho.....	43,495	2,287.2	24,826	1,554.2	8,049	265.8	6,286	247.3	2,741	129.3	1,041	51.8	75	3.9	477	34.0
Ill.....	695,893	41,313.7	398,651	27,655.3	112,147	4,189.3	77,371	3,410.8	76,986	4,113.3	16,986	920.0	1,620	90.8	12,132	934.2
Ind.....	348,205	19,583.3	196,644	13,008.6	62,234	2,212.6	41,687	1,755.4	33,122	1,705.0	8,361	448.4	630	34.3	5,437	419.0
Iowa.....	211,639	11,398.1	126,080	7,972.5	42,780	1,459.0	19,776	778.4	16,278	802.0	4,180	211.3	284	15.1	2,261	159.8
Kans.....	155,583	8,148.5	91,025	5,620.3	31,582	1,034.0	16,103	637.0	11,933	576.7	3,144	158.9	240	12.1	1,556	109.5
Ky.....	210,675	9,932.0	106,287	6,194.8	38,276	1,102.4	38,592	1,243.2	15,304	728.4	7,586	344.0	777	39.3	3,853	279.9
La.....	137,170	6,451.3	62,942	3,667.4	19,341	575.0	31,442	1,061.6	12,897	599.0	6,751	300.2	583	28.0	3,214	220.1
Maine.....	88,385	4,653.9	52,208	3,196.3	13,570	449.9	10,256	379.2	8,572	418.6	2,256	107.8	206	10.5	1,317	91.6
Md.....	159,313	8,784.0	86,546	5,564.4	22,127	790.8	23,572	966.0	18,396	952.7	5,540	286.9	373	18.6	2,759	204.6
Mass.....	441,928	26,501.2	263,085	18,169.2	66,064	2,518.6	40,334	1,779.3	52,507	2,797.8	11,074	595.5	883	47.9	7,981	592.9
Mich.....	509,257	30,805.5	275,382	19,921.1	88,469	3,392.7	66,319	2,941.3	55,750	3,046.5	14,106	780.9	873	50.2	8,558	672.8
Minn.....	234,715	12,874.1	138,770	8,921.4	43,612	1,501.4	25,351	1,005.0	18,816	971.8	5,477	284.9	347	18.6	2,342	171.0
Miss.....	114,107	4,634.8	57,837	2,923.5	20,221	493.2	22,851	625.9	6,405	273.2	4,478	176.5	655	31.4	1,660	111.1
Mo.....	325,589	17,605.1	189,788	12,064.3	58,344	1,961.2	35,039	1,332.5	29,600	1,502.0	7,295	358.8	713	37.0	4,810	349.3
Mont.....	46,185	2,565.3	26,824	1,764.0	7,688	274.3	6,606	260.4	3,408	173.2	1,152	57.3	77	3.9	430	32.2
Nebr.....	102,128	5,407.9	61,609	3,834.0	20,862	692.8	9,517	370.7	7,110	343.2	1,944	94.0	121	6.1	945	67.1
Nev.....	12,080	693.5	7,149	472.1	1,237	43.4	2,348	104.0	817	42.6	315	15.7	32	1.6	182	14.1
N. H.....	54,544	3,050.8	33,571	2,156.8	8,032	281.7	5,645	229.1	5,217	263.0	1,285	64.6	65	3.3	729	52.3
N. J.....	437,333	27,004.7	249,493	17,936.6	68,629	2,709.9	43,497	2,032.1	56,079	3,068.1	11,510	646.5	1,091	63.3	7,034	548.2
N. Mex.....	34,193	1,562.5	15,355	912.2	4,869	145.1	9,703	304.0	1,854	87.1	1,857	76.4	137	6.9	418	30.8
N. Y.....	1,245,672	74,512.2	741,592	51,109.6	186,832	7,078.0	117,765	5,228.4	145,344	7,744.0	32,165	1,735.7	2,814	157.2	19,160	1,459.3
N. C.....	226,967	10,218.5	107,576	6,043.1	34,660	963.6	50,641	1,585.2	16,850	761.2	10,707	438.0	852	40.6	5,681	386.8
N. Dak.....	35,300	1,822.6	20,455	1,285.3	7,489	248.9	4,478	148.6	1,757	83.8	896	41.5	61	3.0	164	11.5
Ohio.....	661,464	38,900.5	363,757	25,287.5	113,715	4,284.8	78,710	3,428.2	76,639	4,111.7	17,712	967.7	1,309	71.6	9,622	749.0
Okla.....	140,702	7,005.3	75,203	4,506.0	25,980	797.6	21,538	791.1	10,906	517.4	4,455	213.4	343	17.3	2,277	162.5
Oreg.....	144,863	8,237.2	89,163	5,874.2	23,730	824.9	15,769	674.7	11,791	600.3	2,577	137.1	208	11.4	1,625	114.6
Pa.....	881,803	51,726.2	476,115	33,032.6	146,400	5,493.3	99,715	4,335.8	112,140	5,907.3	27,188	1,485.7	2,519	136.4	17,726	1,335.1
P. R.....	67,301	2,011.5	32,155	1,347.8	12,173	218.4	19,309	312.5	1,051	41.4	2,184	70.2	269	11.8	160	9.4
R. I.....	76,008	4,484.7	45,665	3,095.4	11,194	414.0	6,725	294.7	8,930	466.5	1,885	100.6	123	6.8	1,486	106.7
S. C.....	111,674	4,925.7	48,863	2,755.8	14,414	403.0	29,823	892.4	8,407	379.4	6,346	243.0	508	23.9	3,313	228.2
S. Dak.....	46,452	2,417.4	27,303	1,699.4	9,707	322.5	5,227	188.4	2,793	134.3	1,071	50.7	63	3.3	288	18.8
Tenn.....	199,913	9,024.6	101,498	5,573.1	34,031	924.7	36,696	1,189.4	15,013	679.4	7,932	344.4	822	40.1	3,921	273.5
Tex.....	445,655	21,749.5	225,175	13,312.3	74,952	2,269.8	82,995	3,023.7	36,065	1,708.1	16,894	781.3	1,421	70.8	8,153	583.5
Utah.....	45,057	2,462.2	22,882	1,528.9	8,100	287.6	8,220	335.1	3,897	198.9	1,450	75.4	98	5.2	410	31.1
Vt.....	32,929	1,749.7	19,290	1,192.9	5,483	182.4	3,587	137.4	3,186	156.1	851	43.0	49	2.6	483	35.3
V. I.....	706	26.1	395	18.4	83	2.0	180	3.7	17	0.7	26	0.9	1	0.1	4	0.3
Va.....	211,564	10,221.1	105,885	6,216.4	32,127	962.8	40,820	1,384.6	18,625	889.4	8,606	393.6	795	38.9	4,706	335.4
Wash.....	207,951	11,995.2	124,616	8,352.0	33,708	1,198.1	23,086	1,002.1	18,784	956.7	4,112	218.2	257	13.2	3,388	254.9
W. Va.....	150,358	7,669.1	69,475	4,413.3	25,871	821.2	29,702	1,071.7	13,207	642.8	6,932	349.4	685	34.7	4,486	336.0
Wis.....	300,590	16,947.8	173,916	11,484.6	55,620	1,960.5	31,346	1,314.7	28,451	1,498.5	6,813	369.1	496	26.4	3,948	294.0
Wyo.....	17,447	946.3	10,224	653.6	2,773	92.7	2,628	103.6	1,190	59.5	395	19.6	22	1.3	215	16.0
Foreign.....	72,897	4,054.9	42,288	2,864.9	11,131	371.3	8,048	258.5	7,785	385.5	2,716	110.5	456	24.0	473	40.2

<sup>1</sup> Benefits of persons receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's secondary benefit or a wife's or husband's secondary benefit that was awarded, reinstated, or adjusted after Sept. 13, 1956, are included only in the number of old-age benefits and the amount of the reduced secondary benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by State estimated; figures for each State are shown unrounded.

for convenience in summation and not because they are assumed to be accurate to the last digit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of deceased or retired insured workers—whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>4</sup> Payable to disabled workers aged 50-64.

**Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Amount of benefit payments in fiscal year 1957-58, by State**

[In thousands]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total	Monthly benefits <sup>1</sup>					Lump-sum death payments <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor	Disability	
Total.....	\$8,043,356	\$7,900,642	\$5,245,781	\$860,488	\$1,625,953	\$168,420	\$142,714
Alabama.....	98,690	96,713	55,688	10,378	26,835	3,812	1,977
Alaska.....	3,263	3,187	2,119	155	857	56	76
Arizona.....	39,227	38,420	23,956	3,791	9,468	1,205	807
Arkansas.....	65,091	64,009	41,346	7,833	13,134	1,696	1,082
California.....	651,514	640,244	442,257	61,633	124,341	12,013	11,270
Colorado.....	64,815	63,718	42,826	7,092	12,835	965	1,097
Connecticut.....	144,335	141,861	96,813	14,827	27,218	3,003	2,474
Delaware.....	18,870	18,533	12,416	1,875	3,825	417	337
District of Columbia.....	27,917	27,312	18,929	2,044	5,664	675	605
Florida.....	246,364	243,016	169,725	28,059	39,166	6,066	3,348
Georgia.....	103,496	101,289	59,264	9,714	28,330	3,981	2,207
Hawaii.....	15,361	15,128	9,915	1,339	3,508	366	233
Idaho.....	27,874	27,431	18,690	3,379	4,968	394	443
Illinois.....	504,104	494,716	332,574	52,847	98,731	10,564	9,388
Indiana.....	238,584	234,584	156,438	27,872	45,535	4,739	4,000
Iowa.....	138,742	136,629	95,875	18,067	20,880	1,807	2,113
Kansas.....	99,157	97,684	67,588	12,874	15,983	1,239	1,473
Kentucky.....	121,071	119,017	74,497	14,189	27,166	3,165	2,054
Louisiana.....	79,124	77,269	44,103	7,740	22,938	2,488	1,855
Maine.....	56,690	55,756	38,438	5,686	10,597	1,035	934
Maryland.....	107,625	105,182	66,915	10,240	25,713	2,314	2,443
Massachusetts.....	322,859	317,291	218,497	31,548	60,541	6,705	5,568
Michigan.....	375,387	368,898	239,565	42,944	78,780	7,009	6,489
Minnesota.....	156,832	154,327	107,285	18,760	26,348	1,934	2,505
Mississippi.....	56,645	55,593	35,158	6,405	12,774	1,256	1,052
Missouri.....	214,698	210,912	145,082	24,523	37,356	3,951	3,786
Montana.....	31,265	30,764	21,214	3,490	5,695	365	501
Nebraska.....	65,943	64,840	46,106	8,581	9,395	758	1,103
Nevada.....	8,552	8,319	5,678	604	1,878	159	233
New Hampshire.....	37,202	36,558	25,936	3,553	6,477	592	644
New Jersey.....	329,625	323,297	215,700	34,041	67,357	6,199	6,328
New Mexico.....	19,077	18,753	10,970	1,984	5,450	349	324
New York.....	909,296	892,333	614,688	88,847	172,296	16,502	16,963
North Carolina.....	125,145	122,414	72,673	12,814	32,553	4,374	2,731
North Dakota.....	22,241	21,875	15,456	3,095	3,194	130	366
Ohio.....	474,274	465,816	304,100	54,001	99,244	8,471	8,458
Oklahoma.....	85,377	83,953	54,188	10,178	17,750	1,837	1,424
Oregon.....	100,204	98,747	70,641	10,408	16,402	1,296	1,457
Pennsylvania.....	630,192	619,091	397,240	69,183	137,570	15,098	11,101
Puerto Rico.....	23,568	23,270	15,722	2,748	4,727	73	298
Rhode Island.....	54,580	53,689	37,224	5,187	10,072	1,206	891
South Carolina.....	60,377	58,991	33,140	5,547	17,723	2,581	1,386
South Dakota.....	29,429	29,002	20,437	4,008	4,344	213	427
Tennessee.....	110,125	108,142	67,020	12,023	26,007	3,092	1,983
Texas.....	265,962	260,624	160,089	29,597	64,339	6,599	5,338
Utah.....	30,018	29,520	18,385	3,711	7,073	351	498
Vermont.....	21,352	20,960	14,345	2,292	3,924	399	392
Virgin Islands.....	303	302	215	26	58	3	1
Virginia.....	124,927	122,425	74,757	12,638	31,236	3,794	2,502
Washington.....	145,991	143,713	100,440	15,135	25,256	2,882	2,278
West Virginia.....	93,295	91,812	53,072	10,690	24,250	3,800	1,483
Wisconsin.....	206,522	203,039	138,110	24,500	37,105	3,324	3,483
Wyoming.....	11,539	11,348	7,860	1,192	2,115	181	191
Foreign.....	48,640	48,326	34,416	4,001	8,972	337	314

**Table 9.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of aged beneficiaries <sup>1</sup> receiving monthly benefits per 1,000 population aged 65 or over, <sup>2</sup> by State, June 30, 1958**

State (ranked by number of aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population)	Aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	582
Rhode Island.....	734
New Jersey.....	695
Connecticut.....	694
Maine.....	693
New Hampshire.....	687
Oregon.....	684
Delaware.....	673
Massachusetts.....	665
New York.....	654
Michigan.....	653
Indiana.....	649
Pennsylvania.....	643
Washington.....	634
Florida.....	623
Wisconsin.....	620
Nevada.....	616
Ohio.....	609
California.....	604
Vermont.....	602
West Virginia.....	593
Illinois.....	586
Maryland.....	582
Idaho.....	576
Utah.....	570
Minnesota.....	553
Missouri.....	550
Kansas.....	549
Hawaii.....	544
Virginia.....	544
Wyoming.....	544
Montana.....	543
Iowa.....	541
Nebraska.....	538
South Dakota.....	526
Arizona.....	524
Kentucky.....	523
Colorado.....	512
North Carolina.....	492
Alaska.....	488
Tennessee.....	484
North Dakota.....	472
Arkansas.....	458
District of Columbia.....	458
Alabama.....	457
Texas.....	448
Mississippi.....	432
Oklahoma.....	429
South Carolina.....	429
Georgia.....	424
New Mexico.....	416
Louisiana.....	396
Puerto Rico.....	360
Virgin Islands.....	232

<sup>1</sup> Distribution by type of benefit (other than disability) and by State estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, children under age 18, and disabled children aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers, children under age 18,

disabled children aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers. Disability benefits are paid to disabled workers aged 50-64.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by State based on 10-percent sample.

<sup>1</sup> Persons receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits; adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits. Distribution by State estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Based on estimated population as of July 1, 1958.

<sup>3</sup> Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**Table 10.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment <sup>2</sup>
		Total <sup>3</sup>	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>4</sup>			Total unemployment		
						Weeks com- pensated	Benefits paid <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks com- pensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 488,718	1,250,777	361,865	9,476,295	3,103,640	8,582,781	\$255,431,996	2,043,519	8,043,997	\$30.50	<sup>6</sup> 2,202,692
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	6,848	23,274	8,131	207,174	79,122	204,159	6,935,763	48,609	196,163	34.61	47,422
Maine.....	1,973	5,202	1,815	58,621	28,079	54,305	1,172,647	12,930	50,788	21.98	14,117
Massachusetts.....	13,269	41,427	19,454	291,534	129,205	274,554	8,015,599	65,370	238,815	31.24	66,775
New Hampshire.....	2,150	3,569	1,483	32,161	15,711	28,723	657,800	6,839	26,536	23.73	7,847
Rhode Island.....	1,528	10,445	5,461	63,202	31,191	57,666	1,505,431	13,730	52,409	27.25	14,472
Vermont.....	1,230	2,243	787	12,068	5,785	10,844	253,878	2,582	10,126	24.08	2,971
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	11,472	52,457	20,339	406,341	183,370	388,489	12,382,057	92,497	355,060	32.62	95,833
New York.....	62,577	180,315	74,994	1,147,710	461,379	1,108,228	36,664,722	263,864	1,014,712	34.55	269,701
Puerto Rico.....	2,740	739	224	7,278	2,619	794	20,571	189	783	26.06	
Virgin Islands.....	294	4	0	15	2	21	433	5	21	20.62	
Region III:											
Delaware.....	481	2,946	552	25,052	6,017	25,747	874,809	6,130	24,194	34.78	5,744
District of Columbia.....	4,597	2,672	969	29,340	12,287	26,809	704,774	6,383	26,295	26.38	6,778
Maryland.....	6,670	20,958	5,437	163,646	50,076	147,998	4,466,685	35,238	140,254	30.76	35,000
North Carolina.....	16,486	24,555	10,692	190,141	89,057	170,009	3,448,924	40,478	156,302	20.90	41,717
Pennsylvania.....	19,197	131,919	37,394	1,156,112	345,673	1,074,705	31,020,163	255,882	1,004,647	29.81	270,531
Virginia.....	6,174	9,036	3,169	87,614	33,954	76,794	1,716,208	18,284	73,689	22.75	20,648
West Virginia.....	1,805	11,585	1,197	160,505	18,887	145,536	3,444,879	34,651	135,269	24.32	38,352
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	7,874	14,279	3,118	143,349	32,647	185,109	4,282,979	44,074	181,004	23.31	33,054
Florida.....	15,779	20,155	6,928	168,179	77,728	138,872	3,183,254	33,065	134,028	23.16	39,934
Georgia.....	10,263	17,673	6,296	156,309	62,828	136,845	3,784,876	32,582	127,337	23.75	36,375
Mississippi.....	8,708	7,505	2,549	64,216	20,139	47,417	1,003,566	11,290	44,836	21.50	14,810
South Carolina.....	9,489	9,083	3,430	71,053	32,403	57,635	1,219,818	13,723	53,399	21.58	16,360
Tennessee.....	7,773	14,982	5,070	185,410	63,708	160,716	3,447,787	38,266	150,976	21.89	42,156
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	4,371	12,200	2,626	179,791	41,429	143,441	3,729,583	34,152	135,033	26.64	41,637
Michigan.....	8,476	141,006	17,497	879,431	160,152	773,501	27,956,163	184,167	751,111	36.65	208,658
Ohio.....	18,392	65,982	12,432	606,944	152,900	555,848	17,913,064	132,345	533,817	32.81	137,984
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	18,744	54,461	18,485	563,912	200,036	492,297	14,590,822	117,214	459,326	30.43	133,318
Indiana.....	5,852	39,332	8,871	243,529	67,260	218,917	6,293,238	52,123	204,059	29.65	53,110
Minnesota.....	12,000	12,684	2,924	105,182	35,232	94,491	2,607,672	22,498	89,377	28.11	24,783
Wisconsin.....	11,016	21,842	6,223	158,556	44,707	129,964	4,530,504	30,944	118,831	35.35	37,720
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	8,506	3,766	1,349	31,331	15,791	27,258	643,778	6,490	24,120	24.81	7,309
Kansas.....	8,629	5,672	1,455	46,119	13,785	48,206	1,401,161	11,478	45,703	29.47	10,775
Missouri.....	8,025	24,023	9,730	157,751	51,520	129,151	3,340,149	30,750	114,201	27.66	38,048
Nebraska.....	5,962	1,715	765	16,549	9,356	14,600	386,636	3,476	14,032	27.03	3,605
North Dakota.....	2,692	418	130	3,458	1,267	2,647	65,402	630	2,277	25.54	727
South Dakota.....	2,647	438	149	2,463	1,240	1,966	45,192	468	1,728	23.90	583
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	6,575	8,018	2,200	66,707	18,256	45,340	921,573	10,795	41,528	20.90	15,507
Louisiana.....	6,891	15,866	2,164	110,411	18,033	87,301	2,185,969	20,786	82,960	24.82	26,185
Oklahoma.....	12,312	9,054	2,508	74,128	25,770	61,545	1,497,772	14,654	57,553	25.03	17,415
Texas.....	40,971	32,917	7,819	269,128	68,187	240,146	5,791,180	57,178	229,450	24.45	61,585
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	10,692	6,264	1,075	25,128	8,017	26,599	632,955	4,905	19,195	31.55	6,122
Montana.....	3,359	2,652	601	17,585	6,399	18,351	496,231	4,369	18,351	26.83	4,079
New Mexico.....	3,486	3,564	454	17,475	3,444	16,768	427,026	3,992	15,701	26.04	4,268
Utah.....	2,567	3,801	700	20,783	6,660	18,081	541,480	4,305	16,676	31.16	4,871
Wyoming.....	1,727	876	170	6,470	1,802	5,600	192,669	1,333	4,635	34.51	1,371
Region X:											
Arizona.....	4,633	6,691	1,610	38,449	11,712	29,463	852,490	7,015	28,327	29.20	9,116
California.....	37,319	115,929	29,421	735,945	265,668	661,212	21,498,439	157,431	626,440	33.24	171,336
Hawaii.....	1,492	1,302	499	9,820	4,240	8,272	213,657	1,070	7,498	27.08	( <sup>7</sup> )
Nevada.....	2,218	2,459	558	12,256	3,533	12,172	444,323	2,898	11,456	37.14	2,843
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	566	902	177	6,339	1,618	6,267	210,021	1,492	5,829	33.79	( <sup>7</sup> )
Idaho.....	4,872	2,471	556	13,863	6,622	10,723	318,968	2,553	10,248	30.06	3,364
Oregon.....	5,922	17,512	2,872	73,718	22,928	57,030	1,850,647	13,579	53,578	32.97	17,839
Washington.....	8,390	29,937	6,356	156,044	54,209	129,647	3,695,609	30,868	123,314	28.91	37,937

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>3</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>4</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 37 placements made during August in Guam, where an employment service office was officially opened in February 1958.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>7</sup> Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.



Table 11.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, August 1957–August 1958

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>	
			Families	Recipients										
				Total <sup>3</sup>										Children
1957	Number of recipients							Percentage change from previous month						
August.....	2,498,138	644,943	2,398,739	1,832,586	108,611	285,928	291,000	-0.1	+0.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1		
September.....	2,493,876	646,944	2,413,838	1,845,545	108,433	285,709	288,000	-0.2	+0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9		
October.....	2,495,806	651,466	2,433,434	1,861,730	108,451	287,410	298,000	+1.1	+0.8	(*)	+0.6	+3.4		
November.....	2,491,269	656,937	2,456,377	1,879,614	108,476	288,939	313,000	-0.2	+0.9	(*)	+0.5	+5.0		
December.....	2,487,117	667,203	2,498,041	1,913,079	108,431	291,182	345,000	-0.2	+1.7	(*)	+0.8	+10.2		
1958														
January.....	2,480,763	678,027	2,540,988	1,946,024	108,213	293,457	392,000	-0.3	+1.7	-0.2	+0.8	+13.8		
February.....	2,474,483	689,981	2,587,555	1,981,715	107,728	295,696	423,000	-0.3	+1.8	-0.4	+0.8	+7.9		
March.....	2,470,650	704,498	2,641,820	2,023,535	107,787	299,867	432,000	-0.2	+2.1	+0.1	+1.4	+6.7		
April.....	2,465,980	716,296	2,687,845	2,057,926	107,896	304,962	454,000	-0.2	+1.7	+0.1	+1.7	+3.5		
May.....	2,464,344	725,007	2,720,879	2,082,804	108,144	309,486	430,000	-0.1	+1.2	+0.2	+1.5	-5.1		
June.....	2,460,308	728,303	2,732,797	2,091,823	108,332	312,594	418,000	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+1.0	-3.2		
July.....	2,458,816	729,383	2,737,594	2,095,083	108,888	315,977	405,000	-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	+1.1	-2.9		
August.....	2,456,108	732,084	2,749,691	2,105,803	109,115	318,162	384,000	-0.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.7	-5.2		
1957	Amount of assistance							Percentage change from previous month						
August.....	\$256,712,000	\$147,922,885	\$62,611,460	\$6,981,959	\$16,973,423	\$16,264,000	+0.3	+0.2	+0.4	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4		
September.....	256,821,000	147,581,895	63,362,044	6,947,973	16,880,089	16,105,000	(*)	-0.2	+1.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0		
October.....	263,898,000	151,360,052	65,176,163	7,179,230	17,093,589	17,161,000	+2.8	+2.6	+2.9	+3.3	+1.3	+6.6		
November.....	264,856,000	150,609,164	65,739,219	7,159,964	17,296,872	17,854,000	+0.4	-0.5	+0.9	-0.3	+1.2	+4.0		
December.....	269,683,000	150,948,294	67,209,427	7,194,914	17,513,785	20,593,000	+1.8	+0.2	+2.2	+0.5	+1.3	+15.3		
1958														
January.....	274,822,000	151,556,872	68,618,269	7,186,896	17,741,403	23,601,000	+1.9	+0.4	+2.1	-0.1	+1.3	+14.6		
February.....	277,812,000	151,148,944	70,006,308	7,168,489	17,909,801	25,228,000	+1.1	-0.3	+2.0	-0.3	+0.9	+6.9		
March.....	284,637,000	151,452,623	72,016,077	7,189,851	18,198,077	27,579,000	+2.2	+0.2	+2.9	+0.3	+1.6	+9.3		
April.....	285,219,000	151,005,948	73,455,231	7,190,966	18,476,575	27,728,000	+0.4	-0.3	+2.0	(*)	+1.5	+5.5		
May.....	285,647,000	151,341,092	74,261,886	7,196,910	18,703,578	28,433,000	+0.2	+0.2	+1.1	+0.1	+1.2	-4.7		
June.....	285,039,000	151,039,392	74,577,773	7,228,324	18,976,457	25,737,000	-0.2	-0.2	+0.4	+0.4	+1.5	-2.6		
July.....	283,190,000	150,879,302	74,322,328	7,258,645	18,999,364	24,633,000	-0.7	-1.1	-0.3	+0.4	+1.1	-4.3		
August.....	283,108,000	151,598,034	74,625,556	7,250,941	19,200,448	23,185,000	(*)	+0.5	+0.4	-0.1	+1.1	-5.9		

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

<sup>3</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in

families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning September 1957, excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

W. "Concepts of Family Striving and Family Distress: The Contribution of M. Robert Gomberg." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 383-391. 50 cents.  
Reviews the contributions made by M. Robert Gomberg in the field of family welfare over a 20-year period.  
VORNBROCK, RICHARD P. "A Mental Health Center and a Family Service Agency in the Same Community." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 406-409. 50 cents.  
Considers the similarities and differences in the services offered.

## Child Welfare

BOEHM, BERNICE. "Deterrents to the Adoption of Children in Foster Care." *Child Welfare*, New York,

Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 20-24. 45 cents.

Presents the highlights and implications of the Harbor City study of children in foster care made by the Child Welfare League.

BRODSKY, ROSE. "Philosophy and Practices in Homemaking Service." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 10-15. 45 cents.

FELTEN, ZELMA J. "The Use of Adoption Resource Exchanges." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, June 1958, pp. 26-29. 45 cents.

The development of State adoption exchanges and prospects for developing a national exchange.

GRUENBERG, SIDONIE MATSNER. *The Parents' Guide to Everyday Problems of Boys and Girls*. New York: Random House, 1958. 363 pp. \$4.95.

HUTT, MAX L., and GIBBY, ROBERT

GWYN. *The Mentally Retarded Child: Development, Education, and Guidance*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1958. 334 pp. \$4.50.

Includes chapters on personality development; problems of adjustment; parental reactions; education, guidance, and treatment; and society's role in programs for the mentally retarded.

MACMAHON, MERLE E. "The Flexible Use of Foster Homes for Emergency Care." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, June 1958, pp. 13-17. 45 cents.

MOE, ALICE Y. "Reality Factors in Early Placement." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, June 1958, pp. 7-12. 45 cents.

The importance of early placement, from the standpoint of the natural parent, the child, and the adoptive parents.

Table 12.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$14,930,468	\$4,304,293	\$449,296	\$2,547,014	<sup>2</sup> \$7,248,000
Alabama.....	1,347	1,206		215	1
Alaska.....				( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 24,345
Arkansas.....	220,188	23,494	9,825	29,176	
California.....	1,595,220	869,730	83,460		90,851
Colorado.....	564,011	38,847	3,278	11,305	( <sup>5</sup> )
Connecticut.....	305,720	130,280	4,976	73,430	( <sup>5</sup> )
Delaware.....			1,637		
Hawaii.....	8,454	32,904	546	6,042	
Illinois.....	1,877,504	420,591	63,801	445,819	<sup>4</sup> 587,456
Indiana.....	456,506	116,357	16,761	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 273,934
Iowa.....				( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 255,791
Kansas.....	309,431	71,078	4,514	51,120	39,650
Louisiana.....	205,835	11,408	3,502	45,850	5,348
Maine.....	90,803	15,537	2,796	17,772	<sup>4</sup> 57,264
Maryland.....	30,110	53,920	1,168	22,429	
Massachusetts.....	1,664,980	150,902	3,065	318,166	149,406
Michigan.....	396,300	76,428	10,690	21,600	211,619
Minnesota.....	574,110	132,496	15,468	8,307	211,861
Montana.....	221				<sup>4</sup> 183,629
Nebraska.....	182,584	7,409	15,161	19,003	<sup>4</sup> 56,599
Nevada.....	15,534		948	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	78,975	14,601	2,772	10,380	( <sup>5</sup> )
New Jersey.....	228,772	28,842	2,594	47,678	161,114
New Mexico.....	66,912	13,747	2,007	13,680	10,664
New York.....	1,736,500	1,004,423	65,948	834,593	163,614
North Carolina.....	64,991	37,889	2,946	38,461	<sup>4</sup> 214,424
North Dakota.....	97,429	24,444	880	17,901	<sup>4</sup> 15,357
Ohio.....	1,095,132	11,521	22,641	78,814	<sup>4</sup> 1,367,482
Oklahoma.....	970,547	216,903	19,908	89,544	( <sup>5</sup> )
Oregon.....	273,179	21,198	1,876	51,087	41,195
Pennsylvania.....	248,530	243,723	54,609	100,200	161,637
Rhode Island.....	79,387	68,754	786	32,984	<sup>4</sup> 31,623
South Carolina.....					<sup>4</sup> 11,138
South Dakota.....					<sup>4</sup> 126,704
Tennessee.....	102,742	36,844	4,347	9,745	
Utah.....	51,666	28,602	1,296	11,286	1,266
Virgin Islands.....	302	130	6	51	143
Virginia.....					<sup>4</sup> 13,511
Washington.....	676,943	193,215	7,648	78,112	152,092
West Virginia.....	60,428	56,249	2,829	21,067	<sup>4</sup> 6,929
Wisconsin.....	569,966	146,087	14,296	36,476	202,279
Wyoming.....	29,209	4,531	311	4,721	20,742

<sup>1</sup> For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and report-

ing these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

MOHR, GEORGE J., and DESPRES, MARIAN A. *The Stormy Decade: Adolescence*. New York: Random House, 1958. 272 pp. \$3.95.

A guide to understanding the social and emotional development of the adolescent.

OETTINGER, KATHERINE BROWNELL. "The Rights of Our Children." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, June 1958, pp. 1-6. 45 cents.

Considers the needs and rights of children in urban and in rural communities and discusses healthy parent-child relationships.

PETTISS, SUSAN T. "Effect of Adoption of Foreign Children on U. S. Adoption Standards and Practices." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 27-32. 45 cents.

RICHMAN, LEON H. "Differential Planning in Child Welfare." *Child Wel-*

*fare*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 1-9. 45 cents.

SELLIGMAN, AUGUSTA. "A Residential Program for the Disturbed Pre-School Child." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 37, July 1958, pp. 16-19. 45 cents.

How a residential program should be organized and who can profit from it.

SITES, WALTER G., and FARRAR, MARCELLA S. *Toward Better Adjusted Children: Schools and Community Agencies Can Work Together*. Cleveland: Welfare Federation of Cleveland, 1957. 72 pp. 50 cents.

VOTAW, ROY C. "Programs for Delinquency Prevention." *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 31, June 1958, pp. 110-113 ff. 50 cents.

Stresses the need for action at both State and local levels.

## Health and Medical Care

ANDREWS, JORGE ALVAREZ. "The Evaluation of Degrees of Incapacity." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Apr.-May 1958, pp. 131-140. \$4 a year.

BERKOWITZ, MONROE. "Trends and Problems in Workmen's Compensation." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 32, June 1958, pp. 167-180. \$2.25.

DiCICCO, LENA, and APPLE, DORRIAN. "Health Needs and Opinions of Older Adults." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 73, June 1958, pp. 479-487. 55 cents.

An interview survey of 95 elderly persons living in a low socio-economic district in Boston.

FOX, HARLAND. "State Temporary Disability Insurance Programs."

Table 13.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>
Total, 53 States <sup>4</sup>	\$61.72	\$55.81	\$6.08	\$27.14	\$25.60	\$1.57	\$66.45	\$62.42	\$4.12	\$60.35	\$52.60	\$8.01
Alabama	37.69	37.68	.01	5.55	5.54	.01	54.07	49.32	4.80	27.28	27.26	.02
Arkansas	47.92	44.04	3.92	15.62	14.80	.82	104.58	98.71	6.00	34.88	30.79	4.17
California	83.98	78.07	6.00	44.89	41.28	3.78	78.44	68.38	10.28	60.47	58.41	2.06
Colorado	91.39	80.56	10.82	31.80	30.31	1.50	97.46	81.46	16.00	123.80	88.80	35.00
Connecticut	108.75	88.75	20.00	46.99	40.90	6.09	72.14	66.21	6.18	65.05	59.46	5.59
Delaware	52.18	46.63	5.55	32.72	29.39	3.33	63.04	56.46	6.58	81.92	58.40	24.76
Hawaii	66.42	45.50	23.08	37.26	34.03	3.23	77.61	59.04	19.73	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Illinois	57.40	42.59	14.99	28.13	25.19	3.00	66.67	57.87	8.92	61.16	57.23	4.22
Indiana	73.75	63.93	10.13	33.64	30.28	3.56	70.46	69.74	7.28	76.62	65.33	11.88
Kansas	63.12	61.47	1.66	20.79	20.68	.12	73.95	72.62	1.38	50.17	47.17	3.03
Louisiana	56.87	49.38	7.50	26.57	25.71	.86	59.97	53.97	6.00	64.91	52.91	12.00
Maine	55.49	52.40	3.09	26.82	25.06	1.76	60.32	57.78	2.54	63.38	59.06	4.32
Maryland	92.97	73.70	19.77	44.30	41.08	3.32	107.27	105.88	1.50	114.57	82.66	33.53
Massachusetts	60.56	63.69	5.92	37.33	36.46	.87	70.61	70.67	5.93	83.38	77.50	5.88
Michigan	82.61	70.72	11.89	42.64	38.28	4.37	94.04	80.38	13.66	61.16	57.23	4.22
Minnesota	61.61	61.58	.03	27.25	26.57	.68	79.58	64.10	15.61	68.21	55.15	13.18
Montana	64.39	53.41	11.21	27.25	26.57	.68	79.58	64.10	15.61	68.21	55.15	13.18
Nebraska	68.53	62.55	5.98	37.31	33.47	3.89	97.68	91.64	6.04	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nevada	67.25	52.27	15.00	37.31	33.47	3.89	72.13	61.13	11.00	84.55	54.55	30.00
New Hampshire	82.07	70.24	11.83	43.41	42.46	.95	78.66	75.83	2.83	90.49	81.53	8.96
New Jersey	53.53	47.10	6.43	24.03	23.52	.52	55.76	50.57	5.19	56.74	50.16	6.57
New Mexico	96.01	77.88	19.67	39.86	36.03	3.98	100.04	85.20	15.93	94.35	74.64	21.35
New York	37.34	36.06	1.28	18.41	18.01	.40	45.75	45.17	.59	42.82	40.50	2.32
North Carolina	80.94	68.15	12.96	36.58	32.74	3.95	65.10	57.03	8.07	90.58	73.34	17.38
North Dakota	70.97	58.83	12.14	24.30	24.16	.13	63.48	57.40	6.08	60.35	52.14	8.21
Ohio	73.21	62.78	10.43	29.60	25.87	3.73	89.59	79.04	10.55	80.97	70.42	10.54
Oklahoma	74.46	59.21	15.27	38.26	36.95	1.33	80.28	73.81	6.47	80.58	69.03	11.64
Oregon	51.27	46.16	5.11	29.47	27.90	1.57	62.61	59.51	3.10	59.39	52.89	6.50
Pennsylvania	73.15	62.18	11.00	34.86	30.48	4.38	71.18	65.18	6.00	79.48	65.48	14.00
Rhode Island	39.90	38.10	1.80	18.68	18.19	.49	43.94	42.44	1.50	42.79	41.19	1.60
Tennessee	64.24	58.24	6.00	35.80	33.30	2.50	69.34	63.40	5.94	69.24	63.36	5.88
Utah	20.19	19.72	.50	9.55	9.38	.17	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	22.06	21.56	.50
Virgin Islands	87.99	75.73	12.42	43.65	38.86	4.83	97.57	87.61	10.20	97.79	85.02	13.01
Washington	35.49	32.66	2.83	23.47	22.73	.74	39.71	37.11	2.60	38.51	35.73	2.78
West Virginia	76.02	61.26	15.18	42.42	37.65	4.81	80.78	66.94	13.97	114.39	85.98	29.02
Wisconsin	69.28	61.29	8.00	36.19	34.34	1.85	68.48	63.77	4.71	70.88	61.50	9.39
Wyoming												

<sup>1</sup> Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

<sup>3</sup> May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 14-17 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

<sup>4</sup> For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

<sup>5</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>6</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

*Management Record*, New York, Vol. 20, June 1958, pp. 223-228.

Coverage and financing of the four State temporary disability insurance programs.

SHAFER, HELEN B. "Health Insurance Costs." *Editorial Research Reports*, Washington, Vol. 1, May 28, 1958, entire issue. \$1.

SILVER, GEORGE A. "Social Medicine at the Montefiore Hospital—A Practical Approach to Community Health Problems." *American Journal of Public Health and the Na-*

*tional Health*, New York, Vol. 48, June 1958, pp. 724-731. \$1.25.

Describes the hospital's home-care program for the chronically ill and long-term patient.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. *Availability for Work: Chronic Disease and Limitation of Activity: Part I, Measurement and Availability for Work in Relation to Health and Other Factors; Part II, Illness and Limitation of Activity Among Older People*, by Philip

S. Lawrence. (Public Health Monograph No. 51.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 46 pp. 35 cents.

A report of a trial survey made in Hagerstown, Md., in 1953, among persons aged 45 and over.

WILLIS, E. S. "GE's Experience with Comprehensive Health Insurance." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 81, June 1958, pp. 621-625. 55 cents.

Coverage, costs, and benefits, with the company's evaluation of the plan.



**Table 14.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1958 in—		August 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,456,108	\$151,598,034	\$61.72	-0.1	+0.5	-1.7	+2.5
Ala.	102,534	3,864,772	37.69	-2	+1	-3.3	-16.9
Alaska	1,513	92,844	61.36	-2.1	-8	-3.4	-7.3
Ariz.	14,092	776,038	55.07	+2	+2	-5	-1.2
Ark.	56,180	2,691,950	47.92	+1	-2	+1.2	+10.5
Calif.	265,870	22,327,132	83.98	-1	-3	+8	+12.3
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	52,107	4,761,882	91.39	-1	-2.1	-6	+10.7
Conn.	15,286	1,662,286	108.75	+2	-8	-1.6	+17.1
Del.	1,519	74,510	49.05	-1.2	-8	-6.1	-6.9
D.C.	3,110	175,641	56.48	-1	-1	+1.2	+2.7
Fla.	69,682	3,744,870	53.74	+3	+2	+7	+5.5
Ga.	98,392	4,267,190	43.37	+2	+2	-3	+7
Hawaii	1,524	79,515	52.18	0	-7	-3.8	-2.1
Idaho	7,948	481,058	60.53	-1	-1	-3.2	-3.1
Ill.	81,335	5,402,210	66.42	-3	-4	-4.9	-6.9
Ind.	30,452	1,748,078	57.40	-2	-1.5	-5.4	-4.6
Iowa	36,919	2,490,450	67.46	-2	-2	-3.6	-3.1
Kans.	30,551	2,253,086	73.75	-3	-1	-4.6	-2.3
Ky.	57,339	2,218,103	38.68	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1	-2.3	-2.2
La.	124,351	7,848,668	63.12	+1	+2.5	-4	-2
Maine	12,107	688,468	56.87	+2	+4	+2.6	+1.3
Md.	9,742	540,587	55.49	+1	+2	-1.0	+7.3
Mass.	84,217	7,829,748	92.97	-3	+8	-2.3	+6
Mich.	66,934	4,655,997	69.56	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2	-2.2	+2.9
Minn.	48,270	3,987,747	82.61	-2	-8	-2.4	+2.6
Miss.	81,203	2,416,851	29.76	+1	-1	-4	+3.7
Mo.	122,506	6,680,829	54.53	-2	-2	-2.7	-2.7
Mont.	7,735	476,578	61.61	-3	-3	-6.1	-6.6
Nebr.	16,291	1,048,997	64.39	-4	+4	-4.0	+16.3
Nev.	2,598	178,039	68.53	+3	+5	+2.9	+4.7
N. H.	5,265	354,061	67.25	-3	-8	-4.0	-1.7
N. J.	19,340	1,587,141	82.07	+3	-4	-6	+1.3
N. Mex.	10,407	557,060	53.53	+7	+8	+4.1	+5.6
N. Y.	88,262	8,473,875	96.01	-3	+7	-3.3	+4.1
N. C.	50,774	1,895,803	37.34	-1	+2	-1.6	+1.8
N. Dak.	7,516	608,329	80.94	-3	-7	-4.1	+4
Ohio	90,195	6,401,071	70.97	-2	+8.0	-4.0	+5.7
Okl.	93,061	6,813,306	73.21	-3	+6.0	-1.3	-7
Oreg.	17,888	1,331,892	74.46	-1	-7.1	-1.2	+9.7
Pa.	48,616	2,492,746	51.27	-5	-4	-3.5	-1.6
P. R.	40,987	332,771	8.12	-3	-4	-4.0	-3.0
R. I.	7,217	527,917	73.15	+3	+1.0	-3.1	+1.0
S. C.	35,313	1,342,208	38.01	-1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-4.3	-2.3
S. Dak.	9,672	501,660	51.87	( <sup>4</sup> )	-1	-3.9	+2.6
Tenn.	57,079	2,277,712	39.90	-1	+2.1	-1.4	+8.8
Tex.	224,263	10,552,914	47.06	( <sup>4</sup> )	-1	+1	+4.6
Utah	8,617	553,553	64.24	( <sup>4</sup> )	+3	-4.0	-4.4
Vt.	6,063	309,207	51.00	-3	-3	-5.8	-4.8
V. I.	602	12,156	20.19	-2.0	+6.1	-7.8	+4
Va.	15,565	544,808	35.00	+2	-4.7	-3.3	-4.0
Wash.	54,516	4,796,940	87.99	-8	-1.3	-2.2	-5.9
W. Va.	21,372	758,424	35.49	+2	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3.3	+3.7
Wis.	37,550	2,855,331	76.02	-3	-1.5	-4.1	+4.9
Wyo.	3,652	253,025	69.28	+3	+2	-2.8	-1.4

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 4,060 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$344,144 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, supplemental payments of \$11,670 from general assistance funds were made to 51 recipients.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 15.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1958 in—		August 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	109,115	\$7,250,941	\$66.45	+0.2	-0.1	+0.5	+3.9
Ala.	1,671	43,854	26.24	-6	+4	-2	-32.2
Alaska	94	6,362	67.68	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Ariz.	810	52,332	64.61	-1.2	-9	-1.1	-2.5
Ark.	2,046	110,628	54.07	+6	+2.5	+1	+8.9
Calif. <sup>3</sup>	13,910	1,454,733	104.58	+2	+2	+3.0	+17.0
Colo.	319	25,023	78.44	-3.3	-1.2	+1.3	+15.6
Conn.	311	30,309	97.46	+1.3	-1.4	-1.3	-3.4
Del.	265	19,116	72.14	-1.5	+5	+8.2	+7.1
D. C.	231	14,867	64.36	-2.1	-9	-7.2	-5.9
Fla.	2,527	147,535	58.38	-2	-3	+4	+3.9
Ga.	3,497	168,570	48.20	+1	+1	+2	+3
Hawaii	53	5,232	63.04	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Idaho	175	11,273	64.42	-2.2	-3.7	-5.9	-8.3
Ill.	3,234	251,004	77.61	-3	-4	-4.8	+3.4
Ind.	1,878	125,215	66.67	+1.1	-3.7	+4.0	-1.3
Iowa	1,475	121,026	82.05	+4	-7	-1	-1.6
Kans.	620	47,404	76.45	+3	-5.3	-1.3	-3.7
Ky.	3,247	129,705	39.95	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2	+4
La.	2,534	187,379	73.95	+1.5	+2.9	+7.6	+6.9
Maine	466	27,946	59.97	+4	+1	-4.3	-6.9
Md.	460	27,747	60.32	+2	+1.0	-2.5	+3.3
Mass.	2,041	218,945	107.27	( <sup>4</sup> )	-2.9	+4.2	-1.7
Mich.	1,802	138,045	76.61	+2	-4	+3	+1.8
Minn.	1,132	106,457	94.04	+2	-2.5	-2.2	-3.3
Miss.	5,540	215,165	38.84	+1.2	+1.1	+10.6	+10.2
Mo. <sup>3</sup>	5,171	310,260	60.00	+5	+5	+9	+9
Mont.	332	26,330	68.93	+1.6	+1.5	-5.7	-15.1
Nebr.	971	77,274	79.58	-5	-1.8	+1.1	+22.3
Nev.	157	15,336	97.68	+1.3	+3.1	+27.6	+26.8
N. H.	252	18,178	72.13	-1.6	-8	+2.0	+4.5
N. J.	916	72,053	78.66	+1.2	-3	+1.0	+5.0
N. Mex.	387	21,578	55.76	-1.0	-1.8	-4.0	-4.5
N. Y.	4,140	414,179	100.04	+1	-3	-2.5	+2.3
N. C.	5,024	229,855	45.75	-2	-1	+7	+2.5
N. Dak.	109	7,096	65.10	+2.8	-5.9	-6.8	-7.5
Ohio	3,725	236,471	63.48	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3.5	-1.7	-2.5
Okl.	1,887	169,062	89.59	+3	+6.2	-2.1	+1
Oreg.	290	23,280	80.28	-1.0	-4.6	-5.8	-2.0
Pa. <sup>3</sup>	17,624	1,103,450	62.61	+5	+1	-2	+1
P. R.	1,811	14,693	8.11	-7	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1.4	+3.5
R. I.	131	9,325	71.18	-3.0	-3.6	-7.7	-8.6
S. C.	1,782	74,712	41.93	+3	+2	+7	+6
S. Dak.	184	9,650	52.45	-1.1	-2	-3.7	+2.9
Tenn.	2,898	127,349	43.94	-1	+5	-3.2	+3.0
Tex.	6,369	325,051	51.04	+1	+1	-2.1	+1.9
Utah	218	15,117	69.34	-5	-7	-1.4	-5.7
Vt.	147	7,765	52.82	+7	+2	+6.5	+5.0
V. I.	23	520	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Va.	1,221	52,908	43.33	+3	-1.9	-4.5	+3
Wash.	750	73,181	97.57	-1.2	-2.1	-2.8	-8.6
W. Va.	1,089	43,240	39.71	-9	-1.3	-5.1	+2.6
Wis.	1,023	82,638	80.78	-2	+1.7	-3.0	+8
Wyo.	66	4,520	68.48	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$33,563 to 296 recipients; Missouri, \$43,013 to 703 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$841,555 to 10,578 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 16.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1958<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		July 1958 in—		August 1957 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	732,084	2,749,691	2,105,803	\$74,625,556	\$101.94	\$27.14	+0.4	+0.4	+14.6	+19.2
Alabama.....	22,996	91,342	70,961	506,997	22.05	5.55	-1	+3	+10.2	-42.7
Alaska.....	1,151	4,021	2,978	98,074	85.21	24.39	-1.2	-1.2	-7.9	-8.8
Arizona.....	5,997	23,657	18,031	634,535	105.81	26.82	+1.8	+1.8	+13.1	+12.5
Arkansas.....	7,491	28,659	22,425	447,611	59.75	15.62	-1.9	-2.0	-5	+3.5
California.....	65,088	229,785	178,620	10,314,935	158.48	44.89	+1	+1	+22.9	+43.0
Colorado.....	6,711	25,930	20,178	824,659	122.88	31.80	+3	(9)	+11.8	+19.4
Connecticut.....	6,514	21,391	15,850	1,005,235	154.32	46.99	+4	+6	+19.6	+30.7
Delaware.....	1,566	5,827	4,407	136,446	87.13	23.42	-1.2	-1.7	-8.0	+9.6
District of Columbia.....	3,199	13,990	10,991	396,770	124.03	28.36	+9	+8	+27.2	+28.9
Florida.....	25,413	92,635	71,566	1,513,172	59.54	16.33	+1.7	+1.8	+13.0	+12.8
Georgia.....	15,454	57,594	44,255	1,278,256	82.71	22.19	+1	+1	+7.8	+6.9
Hawaii.....	2,560	9,891	7,890	323,591	126.40	32.72	-4.5	+3.0	-4.9	-4.6
Idaho.....	1,870	6,892	5,083	267,151	142.86	38.76	+3	-3	+6.9	+10.2
Illinois.....	32,070	130,148	99,729	4,849,380	151.21	37.26	+2.1	+2.2	+20.6	+23.9
Indiana.....	10,708	38,832	29,030	1,092,395	102.02	28.13	+1.6	+1.1	+14.8	+17.5
Iowa.....	8,162	29,905	22,313	1,042,919	127.78	34.87	+1.0	+8	+11.7	+22.6
Kansas.....	5,390	19,954	15,537	671,327	124.55	33.64	+9	+8	+11.6	+13.3
Kentucky.....	20,571	74,850	56,469	1,470,384	71.48	19.64	+8	+1.0	+5.1	+4.8
Louisiana.....	24,587	99,176	76,558	2,062,076	83.87	20.79	+3	+2	+12.8	+11.3
Maine.....	5,179	18,147	13,356	482,084	93.08	26.57	(9)	-1	+13.9	+12.2
Maryland.....	7,436	30,648	23,941	821,963	110.54	26.82	+4	+8	+11.8	+22.4
Massachusetts.....	13,649	45,509	34,095	2,015,998	147.70	44.30	-1.6	-1	+7.3	+14.5
Michigan.....	24,698	88,205	64,810	3,292,759	133.32	37.33	+1.0	+5	+17.9	+17.3
Minnesota.....	8,898	30,345	23,434	1,293,922	145.91	42.64	+7	-1.2	+8.0	+18.4
Mississippi.....	17,052	64,580	50,907	678,301	39.78	10.50	+6	+1.0	+22.1	+70.3
Missouri.....	24,657	92,416	69,840	2,042,295	82.82	22.10	+6	+7	+17.4	+10.2
Montana.....	2,014	7,329	5,689	236,921	117.64	32.33	-1	-1	-8.9	-9.2
Nebraska.....	2,916	10,838	8,207	295,306	101.27	27.25	+1	(9)	+5.0	+7.0
Nevada.....	905	3,021	2,316	82,992	91.70	27.47	+1.9	+2.5	+35.7	+38.1
New Hampshire.....	1,007	3,756	2,813	140,128	139.15	37.31	-7	-7	+14.4	+16.2
New Jersey.....	9,161	30,281	22,867	1,314,512	143.49	43.41	+1.2	+1.1	+23.1	+27.5
New Mexico.....	7,049	26,654	20,378	640,529	90.87	24.03	+1.0	+9	+4.2	-2.5
New York.....	66,123	252,387	188,385	10,059,193	152.13	39.86	+3	+6	+15.2	+19.2
North Carolina.....	24,045	94,722	72,960	1,744,205	72.54	18.41	-8	-4	+20.2	+24.1
North Dakota.....	1,636	6,182	4,785	226,160	138.24	36.58	-8	-2	-9	+1.5
Ohio.....	22,009	85,787	65,700	2,084,412	94.71	24.30	+2.0	+2.1	+18.8	+17.6
Oklahoma.....	16,882	58,130	44,175	1,720,724	101.93	29.60	+5	+8	+5.3	+7.7
Oregon.....	4,633	15,998	11,814	612,004	132.10	38.26	+5	-5.0	+26.8	+28.8
Pennsylvania.....	39,423	155,060	118,057	4,569,570	115.91	29.47	-2	-3	+27.6	+27.6
Puerto Rico.....	47,947	177,353	142,503	659,570	13.76	3.72	+6	+4	+11.4	+11.7
Rhode Island.....	4,355	15,684	11,724	546,809	125.56	34.86	-1.6	-1.9	+16.2	+18.5
South Carolina.....	9,440	37,523	29,484	527,626	55.89	14.06	-5	-5	+13.4	+12.9
South Dakota.....	3,050	10,495	7,947	296,518	96.27	28.25	-2	-3	+6.3	+13.7
Tennessee.....	20,469	75,487	56,867	1,409,769	68.87	18.68	+1.2	+1.1	+9.5	+14.2
Texas.....	25,927	107,058	81,464	1,778,431	68.59	16.61	-1.1	-1.2	+11.6	+7.2
Utah.....	3,227	11,431	8,526	409,258	126.82	35.80	+1.1	+1.7	+16.9	+14.0
Vermont.....	1,121	3,942	2,962	104,035	92.81	26.39	-2.2	-2.1	+5.8	+8.8
Virgin Islands.....	221	778	659	7,427	33.61	9.55	+2.2	+4.9	-22.0	-21.1
Virginia.....	9,159	36,752	28,776	691,323	75.48	18.81	-3	+3	+6.7	+9.8
Washington.....	11,564	40,035	29,776	1,747,699	151.13	43.65	-2	-1.7	+22.1	+23.3
West Virginia.....	19,695	75,872	59,040	1,780,809	90.42	23.47	+1.6	+1.4	+11.9	+15.3
Wisconsin.....	8,345	30,358	22,765	1,287,841	154.32	42.42	+1.2	+1	+12.4	+12.9
Wyoming.....	694	2,449	1,851	88,640	127.72	36.19	-1.0	-2.8	+11.1	+17.9

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> In addition, supplemental payments were made from general assistance funds to an unknown number of families.

**Table 17.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1958 in—		August 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	318,162	\$19,200,448	\$60.35	+0.7	+1.1	+11.3	+13.1
Ala.....	12,871	351,120	27.28	-2	+4	+7	-23.5
Ark.....	6,903	243,922	34.88	+7	+1.2	+2.4	+9.7
Calif.....	3,858	294,728	76.39	+8.3	+8.4		
Colo.....	5,492	332,076	60.47	+5	+4	+4.3	+5.5
Conn.....	2,098	259,733	123.80	+7	+2.1	-3.8	-9
Del.....	296	19,124	64.61	+1.0	+2.1	-11.6	-9.8
D. C.....	2,430	161,465	66.45	+5	+4	-1.9	-2.0
Fla.....	6,566	378,192	57.60	+1.9	+1.8	+13.9	+17.7
Ga.....	16,022	750,589	46.85	+1.8	+1.9	+16.2	+16.0
Hawaii.....	1,080	70,257	65.05	-2.4	-1.2	-10.9	-7.1
Idaho.....	932	61,500	65.99	-2	-1	-1.0	+2.0
Ill.....	18,003	1,474,859	81.92	+1.5	+1.5	+36.7	+37.1
Kans.....	4,303	329,682	76.62	+3	-1.0	+1.7	+2.8
Ky.....	7,599	292,602	38.51	+4	+4	+54.0	+55.7
La.....	15,148	760,015	50.17	+4	+5.9	+2.6	+2.6
Maine.....	1,481	96,126	64.91	+2	+2	+37.6	+37.6
Md.....	5,188	328,817	63.38	+1.7	+1.4	+4.1	+13.0
Mass.....	9,488	1,087,042	114.57	+1	+3.7	-8	+2
Mich.....	3,675	306,422	83.38	+1.9	+1.7	+22.5	+23.2
Minn.....	1,970	120,478	61.16	+1.3	+1.2	+17.5	+19.4
Miss.....	6,531	193,501	29.63	+1	+2	+27.1	+53.5
Mo.....	15,087	847,883	56.20	-2	-2	+4.2	+3.1
Mont.....	1,452	99,090	68.24	+2	-3	-1.0	-1.0
Nebr.....	1,442	98,359	68.21	-1	+5	+5.9	+27.8
N. H.....	346	29,256	84.55	+1.8	+1.7	+3.0	+1.4
N. J.....	5,324	481,765	90.49	+7	-7	+12.3	+11.5
N. Mex.....	2,081	118,072	56.74	+1.5	+1.6	+9.5	+13.1
N. Y.....	39,094	3,688,418	94.35	-5	+4	+1.8	+6.0
N. C.....	16,578	709,935	42.82	+6	+8	+10.9	+14.4
N. Dak.....	1,030	93,296	90.58	+4	-1.3	+3.2	+10.8
Ohio.....	9,598	579,278	60.35	+1.2	-4.2	+3.9	+16.3
Okl.....	8,493	687,643	80.97	+1.5	+7.4	+11.5	+13.0
Oreg.....	4,388	353,575	80.58	+1.3	-8.5	+20.1	+18.5
Pa.....	15,423	915,981	59.39	+2	+3	+15.8	+18.9
P. R.....	21,385	186,101	8.70	-3	-4	+1.5	+1.3
R. I.....	2,356	187,251	79.48	+1	+8	+35.9	+37.1
S. C.....	7,673	267,535	34.87	-5	-4	-2.8	-2.5
S. Dak.....	1,004	52,800	52.59	-5	+1	+8.0	+14.0
Tenn.....	6,091	260,626	42.79	+3.5	+5.7	+39.3	+48.9
Tex.....	3,477	162,757	46.81	+8.2	+8.3		
Utah.....	1,919	132,878	69.24	+1	+8	+6.9	+3.9
Vt.....	723	38,542	53.31	+1.5	+1.7	+17.8	+24.0
V. I.....	102	2,250	22.06	0	+7.6	-6.4	+3.1
Va.....	5,729	236,461	41.27	+1.3	-2.2	+6.2	+4.3
W. Va.....	6,004	587,150	97.79	+1.6	+1.2	+9.5	+1
Wis.....	7,579	291,859	38.51	+5	( <sup>2</sup> )	-7.4	-4
Wyo.....	1,257	143,782	114.39	+1	-3.1	-1	+7.4
	503	35,655	70.88	-2	-1.8	-2	+2.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to an unknown number of recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 18.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, August 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	July 1958 in—		August 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	384,000	\$23,185,000	\$60.42	-5.2	-5.9	+31.9	+42.6
Ala.....	118	1,593	13.50	+6.3	+8.6	+16.8	+26.5
Alaska.....	191	13,228	69.26	+13.0	+10.6	+49.2	+64.4
Ariz.....	2,675	113,020	42.25	+4.6	+2.4	+21.4	+16.3
Ark.....	396	4,727	11.94	-2.0	-6.1	+21.1	+3.8
Calif.....	34,632	1,962,366	56.66	-5.7	-6.2	+13.8	+23.6
Colo.....	1,465	53,356	36.42	+1.0	-5.9	+16.6	+6.7
Conn.....	5,616	385,772	68.69	+1.2	+3.9	+61.9	+74.3
Del.....	1,660	105,228	63.39	-3.8	-3.2	+32.2	+38.7
D. C.....	1,162	77,535	66.73	-3	-9	+62.1	+60.6
Fla.....	8,900	255,000					
Ga.....	2,300	56,519	24.57	-1	+4.5	-1.3	+7.2
Hawaii.....	1,241	80,055	64.51	-3.9	-4.9	-8.3	-2.8
Ill.....	35,329	2,585,932	73.20	-7.0	-7.4	+28.5	+26.8
Ind. <sup>3</sup> .....	24,104	785,858	32.60	-7.8	-9.8	+87.8	+86.0
Iowa.....	3,786	135,191	35.71	-1	+6	+9.4	+21.4
Kans.....	1,930	109,137	56.55	+1.1	+3.2	+9.3	+11.7
Ky.....	2,779	97,886	35.22	( <sup>4</sup> )	-7	+8.0	+9.0
La.....	9,755	434,757	44.57	-7	-1.3	+4.6	+3.8
Maine.....	2,270	88,409	38.95	-2.7	+2.1	+13.0	+15.7
Md.....	2,513	145,228	57.79	-8.8	-11.5	+17.9	+16.9
Mass.....	9,008	595,533	66.11	-5.8	-12.0	+7.4	+21.0
Mich.....	34,101	3,112,659	91.28	-12.0	-8.3	+67.1	+81.0
Minn.....	7,265	485,301	66.80	-11.2	-12.8	+33.9	+56.1
Miss.....	945	13,630	14.42	-9	-1.3	+1.7	+4.2
Mo.....	7,303	472,530	64.70	+4.5	+25.7	+2.2	+33.0
Mont.....	1,078	51,012	47.32	-17.1	-13.5	+129.4	+220.1
Nebr.....	1,046	47,579	45.49	-7.9	-1.9	+7	+25.7
Nev. <sup>4</sup> .....	550	11,550					
N. H.....	1,034	51,747	50.05	-8.8	-12.6	+21.4	+27.8
N. J. <sup>5</sup> .....	10,003	914,028	91.38	-8.3	-10.5	+41.8	+52.1
N. Mex.....	538	20,931	38.91	-5.3	-1.1	+21.4	+32.4
N. Y.....	34,099	2,820,993	82.73	-4.3	-4.0	+35.8	+41.9
N. C.....	2,691	66,438	24.69	-3.8	-5	+11.2	+16.3
N. Dak.....	313	14,082	44.99	-10.6	-12.8	+13.0	+20.0
Ohio <sup>6</sup> .....	43,730	2,727,160	62.36	-7.3	-8.3	+60.7	+84.7
Okl.....	7,261	97,828	13.47	-2.5	-4.8	+4.6	+3.3
Oreg.....	3,929	223,052	56.77	-7.8	-6.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	+9.1
Pa.....	28,143	1,851,041	65.77	-3.1	-4.1	+31.2	+35.0
P. R.....	1,709	11,494	6.73	+124.9	+112.9	-3.1	-5.2
R. I.....	3,273	205,338	62.74	-10.2	-6.0	-7.8	-11.0
S. C.....	1,497	34,873	23.30	-5	+6	-4.5	-4.0
S. Dak.....	937	32,258	34.43	+1.0	+4.1	+5	+1.9
Tenn.....	2,433	39,264	16.14	+2.0	-1.9	+8.8	+6.0
Tex. <sup>10</sup> .....	8,900	229,000					
Utah.....	2,128	133,156	62.57	+1.8	-1.5	+34.7	+40.8
Vt. <sup>10</sup> .....	1,200	69,000					
V. I.....	128	2,629	20.54	+1.6	+10.0	+2.4	+8.4
Va.....	1,993	72,195	36.22	-2	-3.8	+15.5	+15.5
Wash.....	13,120	876,541	66.81	-4.2	-5.3	+25.7	+20.9
W. Va.....	2,686	90,836	33.82	-7.8	-6.9	+31.9	+31.4
Wis.....	9,447	748,276	79.21	-5.1	-3.8	+41.1	+48.4
Wyo.....	412	22,627	54.92	+1.0	-1.0	+52.6	+71.3

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

<sup>3</sup> About 8 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>8</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases and payments representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

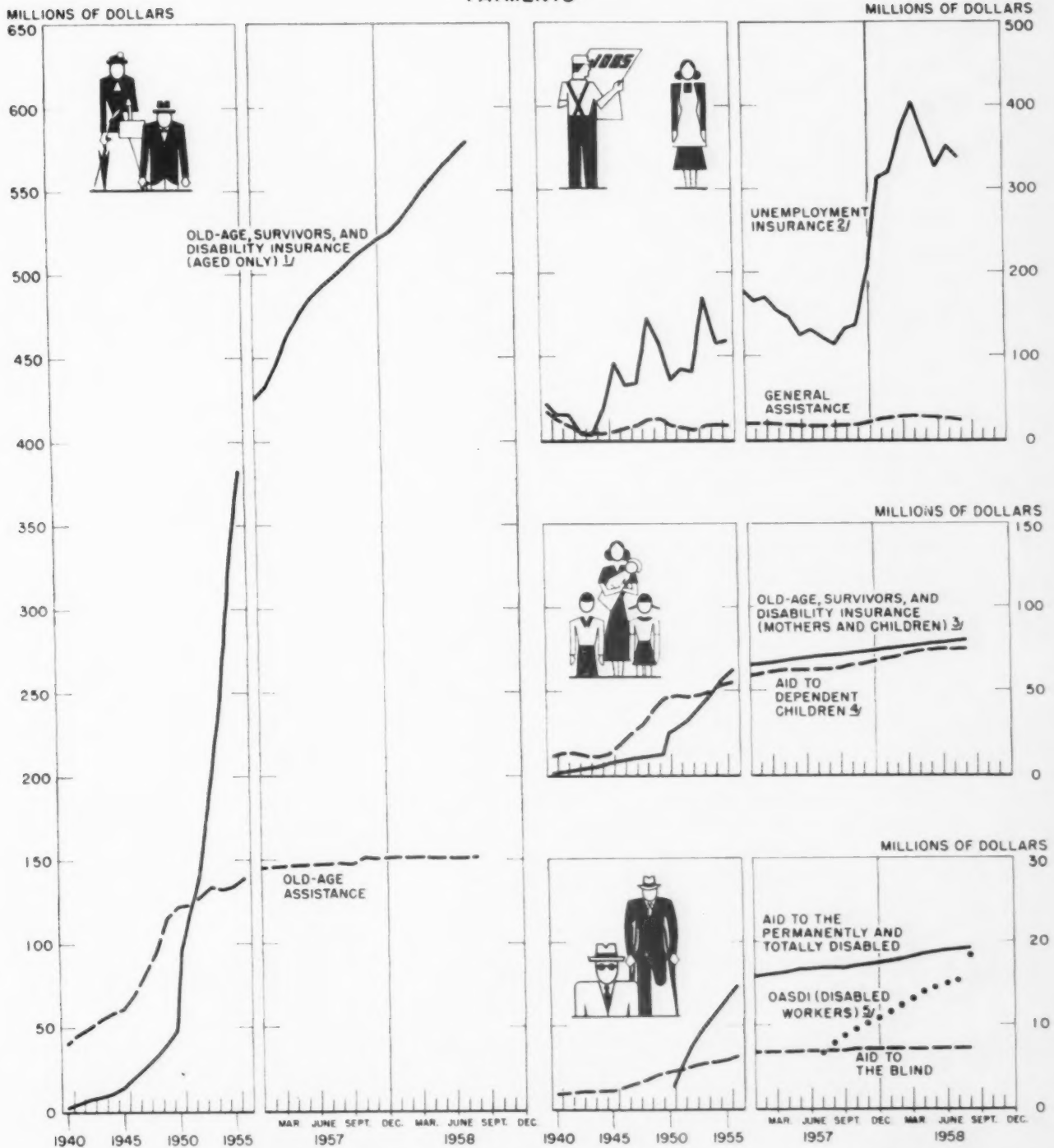
<sup>9</sup> Not computed; data not comparable.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.



# Social Security Operations \*

## PAYMENTS



\* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

<sup>1</sup> Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small

proportion of younger wife beneficiaries with child beneficiaries in their care.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 1958, includes beneficiaries under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning January 1957, includes some persons receiving "childhood disability" benefits.

<sup>4</sup> Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Disabled workers aged 50-64.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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